THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 39. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK,

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

JUNE 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 26, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY

Pratt, the Texan Ruffian—Attempt to Release Him on a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Marshal Barlow Defies Judge McCunn's Order and Appeals to the President for Protection.

Extensive Warlike Preparations.

New York had yesterday an excitement that might be classed under the head of first-class sensations. At one time, indeed, it was feared that the soldiers of the State would meet in deadly contest with the soldiers of the Government. Happily this was avoided. The New York *World* of this morning recounts the circumstances of the whole affair, from its commencement to the temporary compromise of yesterday afternoon, in the following manner:—

The United States Court building was as warlike in its appointments, yesterday, as an arsenal in a beleaguered city. At 5 o'clock in the morning, just the hour when rustic farmers are whetting their scythes in peaceful fields, a detachment of the 1st Regiment United States Artillery marched into the city from Governor's Island.

The advent of these martial emissaries was a cause of wonderment to all along Broadway. The marketmen who were journeying with their stores of fruit and vegetables delayed their arrival up town, by halting and following the soldiers. The police, who had tramped the streets vigilantly through the night, were at a loss to know what could call artillerymen into the city or who had summoned them. Various were the speculations as to their mission. Nobody knew where they were going, how long they were intending to stay, or what reason could necessitate their presence here.

The three companies marched in quick time up Broadway to the United States Court building, where they filed into Marshal Barlow's office. Chambers street was drowsy with her last morning nap. Nobody stirred through the street, for as soon as the battalion had entered the building the market wagons which had followed the men were dragged away, the occupants, in curious surprise, thinking that the military moved in inscrutable ways to perform their mysterious doings.

Grub for the Garrison.

Just after these movements occurred, the Governor's Island subsistence wagon rattled up to the closed door of the United States building. Here a small crowd collected to see three barrels of crackers and bread, one barrel of beef, and several boxes of coffee and sugar, carried into the court building. Now the crowd increased in numbers and inquisitiveness. The people about the building were determined to know what these great preparations presaged. But

The Soldiers on Guard

exhibited the uncommunicative mumness of Shakers when unmoved by the spirit. They did not seem to know anything; they paced up and down the hall in profound abstraction. When questioned by those standing about, they stared, and that was all, except to hitch the gun up on their shoulder in a more comfortable and unmilitary position. Two of the companies were quartered in the Grand Jury room; another one was stationed in the United States Circuit Court Room; a squad was placed in the vestibule of Marshal Barlow's office, and three were put on guard in the hall. Captain Shaw, after stationing his men in this way, so as to disturb the success of the direful scheme which was formed in that nursery of dark projects now-a-days—a judge's chamber—chivalricly disposed his limbs to rest. At 9 o'clock the guard was increased, so that the main hallway of the building looked like

An Armory on the Eve of Battle.

The muskets were stacked through the centre of the way, and sentries with their hats cocked on their heads in the warrior's defiant style, strode up and down, knitting their brows and scowling frightfully. It was evident that the intent of the guard was to intimidate the bystanders by their valorous appearance, and thus prevent any serious conflict. At 10 o'clock

The Lawyers

were dropping in, and plying the taciturn guards with professionally voluble questions. Your reporter heard the following exciting dialogue between a counsellor and the sentry.

Counsellor—Well, my boy, what brought you here?

Sentry stares profoundly, and takes one step to the right.

Counsellor—What right have you to disturb the peace in this way?

Sentry manipulates his trousers and stares more profoundly.

Counsellor (swelling with rage at the stolid indifference of guard) calls out in painfully loud tones—Are you deaf or a fool?

Dumb as the Great Sphynx.

The sentry was nobly faithful to his captain; the men received orders to say not a word, to carry their ears as though sealed with wax, and they all did it. This is marvellous discipline, but not calculated to give any considerable importance to the men. The counsellor moved away with clenched teeth, muttering words of complaint about garrisoning troops in court-rooms and law libraries.

At Noon

everything was excitement and confusion about the building. Blue trousers and bayonets and law books and briefs and apple-women were all mixed in inextricable complication. Everybody was at cross purposes. The captain was consulting with his sergeant, and the sergeant conferred with the captain. The captain was laying a plan for approval, and the sergeant talked of a change of orders. Neither knew what the other was saying. Orders were given and countermanded in the same breath. Those who were in harmony through the confusion became diverse. Nobody knew what was going on except the body who declared the ignorance of everybody.

New Comers—Who Were They?

At this time the halls were filled by a new company, men, for the most part, attired in light cheviot suits, and blue and black striped shirts covering goodly grown bodies, which bodies sustained as a capital ornament a head, the hair of which was heavily perfumed with bears'-grease pomade, and the face glowing with an erubescent rubicundity which told of a strong predilection for adulterated Croton. These gentlemen were shod with the Grecian Bend shoe, which is an insignia of their office, every man induing his feet with this particular kind of shoe.

Looking for a Fight.

The men so gorgeously bedecked were looked on with interested attention. The general question was "Will they arrest the Marshal?" The appearance of the soldiery had infected the crowd with a love for a fight. The deputy sheriffs had stepped out quietly, in a very little time, and

Quiet Resumed.

The departure was strangely abrupt. At 8 o'clock there was a great hurrying to and fro, doors closed with a slam, keys made revolutions in the locks, mysterious whisperings were heard, and the impression prevailed that something was going to be done. Nothing was done, however, except the steak which a restaurant sent in for Marshal Barlow, who was not inclined to appear on the streets.

The Object of all this Pother.

The Marshal sat at his table all day, and a rusty sword laid beside him, with which he intended to awaken valor in the battalion if they were attacked. A grim smile stole over the Marshal's countenance when some one suggested the propriety of girding it on his thigh and going forth unattended. The Marshal did not do so, it is needless to say. The guards now relaxed their vigilance, bestowing more attention on some tobacco, which they smoked laboriously and chewed abundantly.

An Armistice—Pratt to be Produced on Monday.

A short time prior to 1 o'clock, the hour at which the Pratt case was to be called up before Judge McCunn in the Superior Court, Special Term, United States District Attorney Pierrepont made his appearance, and had a conference with Judge McCunn in a private room of the latter. The interview resulted in an understanding that Pratt would be produced on Monday, Judge McCunn in the meantime to refrain from issuing his warrant for the production of Pratt or for the arrest of Marshal Barlow. During the interview, District Attorney Pierrepont informed Judge McCunn that President Grant, before his departure from the city, had given to Marshal Barlow an autograph order for a detachment of the 1st Artillery for his protection from arrest. Judge McCunn, in reply, said Marshal Barlow would have to keep the artillerists during the term of his office; that he would have either Barlow or the prisoner Pratt. The general impression now is that Pratt will be brought before Commissioner Osborn on Monday morning, and by him be discharged. Judge McCunn has received a large number of letters from prominent individuals approving his action.

The Marshal and His Guard.

General Barlow was anxious to flee the clouds of threatening war, and so, by disguising his head in a cap and seizing a carpet-bag in his hand, the Marshal, undetected, made his way to the rear of the building, where a carriage awaited him. Getting into this carriage and supported by the officers of the battalion, he rested unknown in Reade street, until a bodyguard of twenty men of the artillery were ready, and thus escorted he made his way to the Battery, where he embarked for Staten Island. It was soon known that Barlow had avoided the crowd, and a general expression of pity for the timidity of the man was heard. People talked meaningly about Monday, and seemed satisfied to wait the day when justice, they say, will show herself to a wondering multitude. After conducting the General to his boat the guard returned to the building, where they will be quartered until after Monday.

Resume of the Case.

The position of Marshal Barlow in the Pratt case, before resorting to the extraordinary measures of surrounding himself with a detachment of artillery, was as follows:—Having arrested J. H. Pratt, charged with murder at Jefferson, Texas, he sent the prisoner before United States Commissioner Osborn for a preliminary examination, to ascertain whether the charges against him were well founded and sufficient to justify the commissioner in holding him for trial. Not being ready to proceed at once with the hearing, the commissioner committed the prisoner, without bail, and set down the case for the next day. Meanwhile, Pratt applied and obtained, through his counsel, a writ of habeas corpus from Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court. It happened that this writ was made returnable at the same time that the examination of the prisoner was to take place before Mr. Osborn. The Marshal took Pratt before Judge McCunn, after obtaining permission from Mr. Commissioner Osborn, the argument on the writ was heard, and two days thereafter Judge McCunn gave his decision, discharging the prisoner from the custody of the Marshal. Mr. Barlow says that Judge McCunn, a State officer, has not the power to compel him, a United States officer, to discharge the prisoner. Whereupon Judge McCunn writes a warrant for the arrest of Marshal Barlow for a contempt of court, and the latter, who now has Pratt safely ensconced within the walls of Fort Schuyler, says he will not be taken. He hears that the warrant is in the hands of deputy sheriffs for execution, and forthwith he sends to General Grant for protection. General Grant replied about as follows:—

Grant's Order.

General Barlow, United States Marshal, Southern District of New York:—I hereby direct you to maintain the laws of the United States, and to resist all efforts to take the prisoner J. H. Pratt from your custody, whether by order of Judge McCunn or any other officer of the State Courts. I also authorize and request you to use all means to resist the attempt to effect your arrest and stop the execution of the laws of the United States.

U. S. GRANT, President.

General McDowell Responds.

On receiving this Marshal Barlow sent to General McDowell, at Governor's Island, and asked for a detachment of troops to protect him from arrest by the sheriff. General McDowell responded by ordering battalions from companies C, D, and M of the First Regiment United States Artillery, to proceed to the Marshal's office, in Chambers street, under the command of Captain R. G. Shaw. The men, numbering forty-seven privates and four officers, marched into the Federal building between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

PENDLETON.

What is Said of His Nomination for the Ohio Governorship.

The Toledo *Commercial* remarks:—

"This is a nomination which, we think, all must admit to be eminently 'fit to be made'—as appropriate, in fact, as that of his predecessor was inappropriate. For the Ohio Democracy to make a standard-bearer of a prominent Union soldier was shocking to every sense of fitness; but to take one of the two men who, until discarded by their constituents, stood shoulder to shoulder in opposition to war measures in Congress, and insulted the national sense with harangues in approval of rebellion, was just what they did in 1863, and nothing could be more fit than to take the other, as they have, in 1869. The Vallandigham men wanted one of that stripe nominated on the 7th of July, but not succeeding, rather than take a man not known to have been outspoken against the war—like Ranney—they determined to go out of the party, and nominated a Union soldier. Pendleton might have been nominated then, but he refused. But in the declination of Rosecrans, that experiment broke down, and now the pendulum swings back to the other extreme, and takes Pendleton. They have now a representative man, who will not desert them, and the people know where to find him and them."

The Columbus *State Journal* (Rep.) discusses the situation as follows:—

"Some men are born to ill-fortune, some achieve it, and some have it thrust upon them. It is rarely that we find one individual in his own proper person occupying two of these classes at once. That is the position of Mr. Pendleton precisely. After resisting the nomination attempted to be thrust upon him by his enemies in the convention, he finds himself now forced through very despair to take the nomination as the only hope of his political salvation. With no hope of an election at the time of the State Convention, his declination was an act of simple self-preservation; with a hundred times less chance of election now, he finds himself forced to take the nomination to preserve the party from disintegration, and risk the chances of recognition by the National Convention for his martyrdom here. For what chance would an Ohio man have in the next National Convention with no party at his back? The outlook for the Democratic leaders is gloomy enough. The nomination of Rosecrans was a bitter dose, and his declination has left the party totally demoralized. The nomination nearly split the party—the rejection of the proffered honor has stamped it. There is no fight in it now, until it shall be reorganized, rearmed and equipped, and drilled in the new movements. The awkward squad of renegade Republicans must be 'set up.' Connell must learn to step rear-rank to Baber, and 'cover' that scattering, straddling straggler, as his file leader. The Democratic press, which has grown quite warlike in tone during the last month, must change front to the rear. Talk about 'our gallant leader' must give place to decorous allusions to 'our distinguished statesman;' the press must dwell more upon the reserved rights of the States, and less upon the triumph of the nation; coercion, from being a groundwork of glory, must change to the unpardonable sin. The *flexibility* (New York *World*, we thank thee!) of the platform adapts it equally to Rosecrans, the warrior, and his deadly enemy, Pendleton, the peace man. And the mouth of the press is equally flexible. We shall find it promptly set to the new music."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* observes:—

"He deserves well of his party for accepting the nomination, and the party is fairly entitled to his services in this strait. And it was also a necessity to Mr. Pendleton; for if he had aspirations for the next nomination to the Presidency, it would not do to let his party lose Ohio through default of a desired candidate. And whether the State went Republican without him or with him, would have about the same fatal effect on his chances for the Presidential nomination. It was a case in which he had everything at stake, and therefore it was fit and necessary that he should take the standard. Mr. Pendleton's nomination will make the canvass lively, whereas it threatened to be excessively dull. Mr. Pendleton enters into the canvass in the desperate hope of making Ohio a base of his operations for the Presidency. He can promise no good to the people of the State. His party is bound by no defined principles, and is incapable of undertaking any reform. It has not even the virtues that come easy to the opposition; for wherever there is corruption, Democrats are found with their hands in it and Democratic organs give it their sympathies. It presents to us a representative of all its unfaithfulness to the nation in its struggle for life, and of all its subsequent recklessness of political principles."

Personalities.

—Grant is in Corry, Pa.
—Marshal Barlow is pugnacious.
—Bonner is after "Goldsmith Maid."
—Don Carlos, it is said, is fearfully alcoholic.
—Chow-Chew will see the New York "Tiger."
—Garibaldi has delayed his visit to England.
—The Princess of Wales has gone to drink the German waters.
—John Bell, of Tennessee, is again so sick that he cannot recover.
—The Prince of Wales now receives from the Duchy of Cornwall £53,000 a year.
—General Breckinridge has settled down at Lexington, Ky., to the practice of law.
—Mr. John F. Reagan, of Dubuque, Iowa, has ordered his own tombstone, and has written his epitaph—six verses of poetry.

SWINDLING.

Arrest of a Gang of Counterfeiters and Dealers in Spurious Paper in New York.

From the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.

For a long time the police have been in possession of information that a gang of swindlers were operating among the dishonest portion of the community. One known as a dealer in foreign bonds would be informed that he could have a number of them at a rate much below the market value; a place and time would be designated; the victim, with the necessary funds in his possession, would repair to the place, and, the preliminaries settled, would be shown a package on which was displayed a genuine Government bond. He would be informed that there was great danger of a descent by the police and the actual transfer must be conducted with the utmost secrecy and celerity. This information would scarcely be given when the cry "The police are here!" would be raised, the package would be transferred, and his money taken, and the parties would hurriedly separate. Of course, the victim would not dare to open his package until he had reached some secluded place, and then he ascertained that the package was filled with old papers and sawdust. The victim feared to make formal complaint to the law officers against those who swindled him, for the reason that he had been engaged in an unlawful transaction. In this manner several persons have been victimized. One person, known to the police, has lost $7000, another $5000, a third $3500, and a fourth $1300, and others smaller amounts. A few days ago General Daniel Butterfield, United States Sub-Treasurer, and Detective Sampson, detailed them, received information that overtures had been made to a certain person in the city to sell him a quantity of stolen bonds. Superintendent Kennedy was informed of the fact, and he detailed Detectives Tully, Tilly, and Eustace to work up the case. They were aided by Detective Sampson. A convenient dummy named Rush was procured, who had a meeting with the men who wished to sell the bonds. On Thursday he met the men by appointment at Bonsch's Hotel, at the corner of Third and Hudson streets, Hoboken. The detectives were stationed in a dwelling on the opposite side of the street, where they had a complete view of the hotel and neighborhood. On this occasion two men made their appearance, Gabriel Gershym, of No. 140 South Fifth street, Williamsburgh, and L. A. Brown, and Bush, being conducted to an upper room, after some preliminary skirmishing, the men finally agreed to sell $125,000 worth of United States Five-twenty bonds for $106,000. The offer was closed with, but acting under instructions from the detectives, the dummy declined to take the bonds until the following day, alleging that he had not the amount necessary to pay for them. Yesterday at 1 P. M. the detectives again repaired to their hiding place, and soon after 3 P. M. Gershym, Brown, and one J. W. Laidlaw made their appearance at short intervals, and entered the hotel alone, apparently having no business with each other. Gershym carried a package under his arm. In the hotel the parties were met by the dummy, who had, in the mean time, been provided with $106,000 in counterfeit money, of the denominations of tens, twenties, and fifties. The dummy was taken to the room on the third story, and there the preliminaries being settled, the package supposed to contain the bonds was given him. In this case, the stakes being large, the rascals purchased yesterday a $1000 five-twenty bond of the second series at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, paying therefor $1137·50. This bond was conspicuously displayed on the outside of the package handed Rush. He, in return, gave Gershym the package of counterfeit money, and left the room. No sooner had he done so than he gave the signal, and the officers rushed from their hiding places, and, entering the hotel, hurried to the room occupied by the swindlers, whose locality they had already been apprised of. There were three rooms communicating with each other, and all of these opened into the hall, the inner one being nearest the staircase leading to the lower floors. Hearing the officers coming, the rascals retreated to the inner room, and when the officers entered the room it was emptied. The rascals were captured in the hall-way by Detective Tully, just as they were emerging into the hall-way. Gershym, on seeing them, exclaimed, "My God, we are beat!, and then added, with a laugh, "Well, it is diamond cut diamond, only we are cut the worst." The package of counterfeit money was found beside the bed in the room occupied by the swindlers. The prisoners asked if the dummy (whom they were unaware was in league with the officers) had been arrested, and were told that he had been. They then professed their willingness to accompany the officers, and were brought to this city and locked up at Police Headquarters. In their possession were found memoranda and receipts of various kinds of bonds, wines, and other articles. It is alleged that these men have also operated in various ways in procuring wines, liquors, bonds, etc., from down-town merchants on bogus checks. Any one who may have been victimized in this manner would do well to call at Police Headquarters and see if he can recognize the men.

Summer Resorts.

—A mother complains that she has taken her two daughters to Saratoga for three seasons, and they are still on her hands.

—President Grant has purchased Howard Potter's cottage, with three acres of land, fronting the ocean, at Long Branch.

—Mr. Samuel Laird has a team of blacks, Patchen stock, the fastest team at Long Branch. They go in 2:36½.

—Saratoga is a town of ten thousand inhabitants, and does not contain one public school nor one public library. So says Kate Field.

—For dust, Saratoga "stands without a peer."

—Appropriate dresses for the sea-shore—watered silk.

—Saratoga has now some twenty hotels and thirty springs; the latter possessing, like the former, very different qualities.

—Hampton Beach, New Hampshire, has been a summer resort for forty years.

—Sixty thousand dollars worth of racing stock are in one Saratoga stable.

—Programme at the sea-side:—Dressing, undressing, five times in one day, bathing, walking, driving, playing, eating, dancing, match-making, heart-breaking, love-making, and attending church Sunday afternoon.

—It is said to be a historical fact that the ladies at Clarendon Springs, Vermont, are handsomer, healthier, happier, make bigger strings of ten-pins, take longer walks, play croquet better, do a heavier amount of flirtation, and punish more "chicken fixins" than at any other point of the known world short of Bendemer's Isle.

Scrapings.

—The Hartford police are getting up a library.

—Ale and tobacco also produce delirium tremens.

—A thunder storm threw everybody in La Crosse out of bed.

—There is an eight-year old girl in Winterport, Me., who weighs 152 pounds.

—A regatta is to be one of the features of Bangor's centennial, September 30.

—A sitting hen at Lawrence, Mass., lately welcomed a lot of deserted kittens to her nest.

—A course of temperance meetings is being held upon the State House steps in New Haven.

—A German astronomer thinks we are going to have another moon, nearer to us than our present luminary.

—A steam shovel capable of doing the work of one hundred men has been put in use on one of the Illinois railroads.

—In Richmond, Ind., "in case of the death," &c., of any policeman, "he shall immediately deliver his emblems and other insignia of office to the Mayor."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Colfax's Far Western Trip—The Contest in Tennessee for the United States Senatorship—Prospects of the Cotton Crop—Destructive Storm Near Baltimore—The European Market Quotations.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Vice-President in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Vice-President Colfax and party reached here to-night. The steamship Golden City arrived from Panama to-day.

"Reddy the Blacksmith."

The court has dismissed the habeas corpus case of Tom Varley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," and the officers started for New York with him to-day.

Commercial News.

Freights are unusually active and engagements are reported for July representing 37,000 registered tonnage.

FROM THE WEST.

The Tennessee Senatorship.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 14.—The election of a United States Senator by the Legislature is exciting general interest. Emerson Etheridge and Andrew Johnson are the most prominent prospective candidates. It is understood the *Banner* will to-morrow take grounds strongly against Mr. Johnson.

The Cotton Crop.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—The prospects for the cotton crop are less favorable. It is calculated that the yield in this vicinity will be no larger than that of last year.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrival of the Baltimore Destructive Hail and Rain Storm—Postmaster-General Creswell in the City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The steamer Baltimore of the Bremen line, arrived this morning with about two hundred passengers and a large freight. She had a good run, favorable weather, and healthfulness among the passengers.

There was a very heavy rain storm and fall of hail in the vicinity of Havre-de-Grace and in parts of Harford county last evening. Some of the hailstones were as big as hen's eggs and did considerable damage.

Postmaster-General Creswell was here yesterday, *en route* homeward, with his arm still in the sling.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Money easy at 7 per cent. on call; Governments a shade lower all round; stock market easier; Central fell from 212½ to 209½; only activity is in Pacific Mail at 83¼@83⅝; gold dull and quiet at 134½@134⅝; 4½ for carrying; shipment per City of Antwerp, $103,000.

Drowned.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 14.—Charles Moore, an upholsterer, was drowned last evening.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

At 9 o'clock this morning the weather at the sea-shore was reported as follows:—

Cape May, northeast, clear, 73.
Atlantic City, northeast, clear, 70.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Stocks irregular. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 134⅛; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123¾; do. 1864, do., 122½; do. 1865, do., 122½; do. do. new, 120⅝; do. 1867, 121⅛; do. 1868; 120½; 10-40s, 114⅝; Virginia sixes, new, 60; Missouri sixes, 87½; Canton Co., 58½; Cumberland preferred, 35½; N. Y. Central, 210⅜; Erie, 28½; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 187⅜; Michigan Central, 132; Michigan Southern, 105⅛; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 116⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153; Western Union Telegraph, 38⅝.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	209¾	Pacific Mail Steam.	83⅛
N. Y. & Erie.	28	West. Union Tele.	38½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅞	Toledo & Wabash R.	74
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.	82
Cle. and Pitt. R.	105⅜	Adams Express	58¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	88⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	20
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97⅜	United States.	67¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	116¾	Gold	134
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153	Market unsettled.	

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, August 14—A. M.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 92¾. Five-twenties of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82¾; of 1867, 81¾. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 92½.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 13½d.; Orleans, 13½d. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales.

Other articles opened unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 14—P. M.—United States five-twenties, 83½ for the issue of 1862; 82½ for old 1865's; and 81⅜ for 1867s. Consols, 92⅜ for money, and 92½ for account. Erie Railroad, 19½; Illinois Central, 94⅜.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—P. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 13⅝d.; middling Orleans, 13¾d. The sales have been 15,000 bales, including 4000 for speculation and export.

Lard firmer at 75s. 6d. Bacon, 64s.

HAVRE, August 14.—Cotton opens at 161 francs on the spot and 160½ afloat.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

A few uninteresting habeas corpus cases were heard this morning.

Charles Clark, alias James Williams, alias Walking Joe, the professional thief who was this week convicted of two charges of larceny, was sentenced to the County Prison for two years.

John Fetter, who pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of goods that were entrusted to him to be made up into garments, was sentenced to County Prison for four months.

McNally, who was arrested with his wife in Second street, a few days ago, as a professional thief, applied for his discharge upon habeas corpus; and the testimony of Detectives Tryon and Levy only going to show that he was arrested while his wife was in the act of picking a lady's pocket, and he was hastening to the spot, but was not seen to take any part in the transaction, his Honor granted the discharge.

—The Louisville *Courier* says:—"There will be in the next session of the Kentucky Legislature a greater portion of gentlemen who served the Confederacy than was observed in the last session." The fifteenth amendment will enfranchise fifty thousand voters who seem to be greatly needed in the politics of Kentucky.

—Though Senter has secured his own election as Governor of Tennessee, he has tied his hands by aiding in the election of a Democratic Legislature.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 14, 1869.

There was an active demand for money to-day, and business borrowers mustered in full force both at the banks and on the street. There is a good supply of currency on hand, but not sufficient to alter the tone of the loan market, which continues as for several days past. The chief attention is attracted at the present time to the condition, present and prospective, of the gold and Government loan markets, which, in consequence of successful bear movements, have been unsettled for several days.

The recent decline in the price of the latter enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to make an advantageous purchase. A rumor is afloat, but probably without foundation, that Mr. Boutwell has in contemplation a financial scheme for the relief of the specie market, and which will effect a heavy decline in the premium with a corresponding fall in general prices. If the report is true, we only hope the plan will be put into speedy execution.

Gold is steady and somewhat active. The opening price was 134¼, and at noon, 134⅜.

Government securities showed a very slight improvement. 1881s are quoted at 122⅞, and 6s of 1862, 125½.

The Stock market was exceedingly dull this morning, but prices generally were steady. In State loans the only transaction was in the War Loan at 101. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issue at 102½@102⅝. Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 99, a decline.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was quiet at 30½, b. o., an advance of ½; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56⅝, and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 36. 42½ was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 48 for Reading Railroad; 54 for Minehill Railroad; and 37¾ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

In Canal shares the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation at 36⅝.

Nothing was done in Coal, Bank, or Passenger Railway stocks.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s WL Cp.	101	5 sh N Penna RR.	36
$1000 City 6s, New	102½	10 sh Leh Val R.	56⅛
$1000 do.	c. 102⅝	100 sh Ph & E.	b60. 30½
$700 do.	102⅝	100 do.	b60. 30½
$1000 Leh Gold 1.	99	100 do.	s60wn. 30½
$4000 do.	99	100 sh Leh Nav.	b60. 36⅝
$2000 N Penna 6s.	88	9 do.	1s. 36⅞
$400 Leh R loan.	87½	2 sh Mor Cl Pf.	55. 69
7 sh Cam & A.	Sc. 66		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122½@123⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅞@123; do., 1864, 122⅝@122⅞; do., Nov., 1865, 122⅛@122⅜; do., July, 1865, 121@121⅛; do., 1867, 121⅛@121⅜; do., 1868, 120⅞@121; 10-40s, 114⅛@114⅜; Pacifics, 109⅝@110. Gold, 134⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123⅜@123⅝; do. 1862, 123⅛@123⅜; do. 1864, 122@122⅜; do. 1865, 122@122⅛; do. 1865, new, 120⅞@121⅛; do. 1867, new, 120⅞@121⅛; do. 1868, 120⅞@121⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 114@114¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 134⅛@134⅜; Silver, 129@131.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	134⅛	10·20 A. M.	134⅛
10·11 "	134⅜	11·23 "	134⅛
10·46 "	134⅛	11·45 "	134⅜
11·13 "	134⅛		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122⅞@123⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅜@123⅞; do. 1864, 122⅛@122⅝; do. 1865, 122@122⅛; do. July, 1865, 120⅜@121; do. July, 1867, 121@121⅜; do. July, 1868, 120⅝@120⅞; 5s, 10-40, 114@114⅛; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 6s 109⅜@109⅝. Gold, 133⅝@134⅛.

—Families are already coming back from the sea-shore, complaining that it is too chilly there for comfort.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 14.—The Flour market has undergone no essential change. There is a fair demand for the supply of local wants, but buyers for export purchase very cautiously. Prices are steady, and the receipts moderate. Sales of 800 barrels in lots, at $5·25@5·37½ for superfine; $5·50@5·75 for extras; $6·50@8·00 for low grade and fancy spring wheat extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio do. do., and $8·50@10 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is scarce and commands $6·37½. No sales of Corn Meal.

Wheat comes in fast and meets a good demand. About 10,000 bushels new Pennsylvania, Southern new red at $1·60@1·65, including 6000 bushels western on secret terms. Rye is steady at $1·25. Corn is dull and comes in slowly. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·16@1·18, and mixed at $1·14. Oats are dull and 2c. ₱ bushel lower. Sales of 3000 to 4000 bushels old western at 72@73c., and new Pennsylvania red southern at 60@62c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, but holders continue to ask $40 ₱ ton.

In Groceries and Provisions no change and but little doing.

Whisky is very quiet and may be quoted at $1·13@1·15, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, August 14.—Arrived, steamship Etna, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Atalayador, Gibernan, Barcelona, A. Marino.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Portland, Geo. S. Reppher.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque Griffin, Armstrong, 65 days from Genoa, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori.
Br. brig Alsetainer, Elderkin, 12 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Smith & Harris—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Isaac Carver, Shute, 8 days from Portland, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Gilmore Meredith, Ayres, 10 days from Savannah, with lumber to S. Lathbury & Co.
Brig Meteor, Raynes, 11 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr E. English, Crowell, 4 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Virginia, Bearse, 7 days from Saco, with ice to

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GRANT.

From the N. Y. World.

For a graphic description of President Grant and his doings commend us to his first and chief defender. Wendell Phillips' pen is not half so graphic. In the very defense deprecating criticism of him, there is as keen, penetrating, and truthful an exposition of the real facts in his official career as one cares to see:—

"In the absence of any substantial grounds for controversy, it seems to be regarded as the fit and proper thing to dog the President's footsteps wherever he goes, to belittle his employments, to give him the appearance of being habitually surrounded and engrossed with trifling or equivocal company, with consulting his personal ease to the neglect of his public duties, and in general to be a man who really has no comprehension of the great interests committed to his charge. * * * *

"They are trying to belittle and degrade the President by publishing stories and gossip from which every gentleman, and a President more than any other person, is entitled to exemption. And what will come of it? The public, the country, will not judge the President by the number of horses he drives, by the number of cigars he smokes, by the places he frequents during the heats of summer, by the number of days or weeks he remains in or out of Washington, or by the class of people who get access to his presence as a means of getting their names into the newspapers. These are matters about which the great body of the nation are indifferent. They wish to know, and are willing to wait a proper time to learn, how the President is attending to their business, having no particular curiosity to know how he attends to his own. * * * Now, what has this idle, cigar-smoking horse-jockey of a President accomplished during the brief five months that he has had such control of the Government as Congress accorded to him?"

There is no use endeavoring to give emphasis to certain expressions in this incisive indictment. It is all emphatic. The effect of the printed inculpation is as impressive as a painted picture. It is, in fact, "Grant taking the reins!" It brings up in one view the whole of his brief Presidential career. We are reminded that he has appointed more relatives and family connections to office, and in a briefer time, and that he has selected more men for prominent public stations on account of pecuniary gifts and favors or hospitalities extended to him, than did ever any other President; that he has accepted more presents and indirectly solicited more, while in office, than any other man in America; that he made, in the public estimation, more admitted blunders in forming his Cabinet than all the Presidents did, with their Cabinet advisers, from Washington down (how far down?) to himself. That he is an "idle, cigar-smoking horse-jockey" the *World* forbears to say, however truthful others may think the description. There is no doubt that Grant has absented himself from Washington, and proposes during the coming weeks to absent himself, more than has any of his predecessors in office in the same space of time. This may be accounted for on the ground of his superior knowledge of public business or by the diminished amount and consequence of that business since the days of Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, and Fillmore, by the greater frailty of his physical constitution, or by the increased insalubrity of the Washington atmosphere. No President ever before permitted heads of departments to be away from their official duties, at the beginning of an administration, in such numbers. A majority of them are to-day absent from Washington, and the Government is now in the hands of chief clerks, the subordinates of subordinates, each "acting on his own hook." Useful reforms may be accomplished in the absence of these legal chiefs, but, if so, it only demonstrates how useless is their presence. In the earlier and better days to the republic, the President would as soon think of asking of a candidate for office a gift of a hundred dollars as to habitually travel on public conveyances and be entertained in taverns as a deadhead. But now, with the example set before them, we take it, all the subordinates in Washington will vex railway and steamboat officials for free passes and coax tavern-keepers into free feeds.

Like master, like man! Every revenue or other official who smokes expensive cigars or drives valuable trotters will plead that they were gifts by admiring tax-payers, who could not resist making such a manifestation of approbation of official energy and fidelity. Washington would have frowned on such a state of things; but what of him? If Grant be right in his ideas of the needs of the Presidential office, then all his predecessors who deemed it their bounden duty to vigilantly overlook and direct the administration of Federal affairs from the watch-tower of the White House—shunning neither inconvenience nor fatigue, setting an example to all below them of fidelity to the public service—were in error. Under the existing administration, not "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and good government, but eternal idling at places of fashionable resort. An unsophisticated person would say that, if Grant found no executive business to do in Washington, his time could be profitably spent in looking a little into the statute-books, of which he has repeatedly manifested such deplorable ignorance, and especially in the matter of the appointment of Mr. A. T. Stewart. But such a one has no idea of the modern style of carrying on the government of a great people. Statesmanlike ideas, in these times, come not from patient study of the records left behind by those who have gone before us in the pathway of civil administration, nor from profound reflection on what legislation the country needs to sustain and improve its prosperity. There is now an easy road for those to travel who aspire to be known in history as wise and beneficent rulers of which Napoleon III, Bismark, Von Beust, and Gladstone never dreamed till the advent of Grant.

We agree with the *Times* that, among the people, the inquiry at last comes to this:—Is Grant neglecting their interest or his duty? When engaged in the investigation of this point, they will regard it as "the fit and proper theory to dog the President's footsteps wherever he goes," in order to show whether he habitually surrounds himself "with trifling or equivocal company," whether he selfishly consults chiefly his own ease, and whether he manifests a "comprehension of the great interests committed to his charge." The people will inquire into "the number of horses he drives," and how he acquired them; the "number of cigars he smokes," and in what manner obtained; the character of the places he frequents, and in what manner of houses he is most at home. The great body of the nation is not "indifferent" about such things in their Chief Magistrate, provided, in their opinion, the topics throw light on the inquiry how he discharges his public duties. Men are known by the company they keep!

It is in vain to complain or protest against this manner of criticism in a republic like ours. As well attempt to repress the inquiry of a religious congregation as to the personal habits of their clergyman—whether he visits places in their opinion improper. Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan endured the same kind of criticism as Grant now gets, and tenfold worse. That poured out by the Whigs on Jackson and the Republicans on Pierce was, in comparison with that now visited on Grant, as vitriol to rose-water. Nothing in the lives of those two Democratic Presidents had immunity from newspaper discussion and popular scrutiny. The assertions of the opposition then were downright falsehoods, and known to be such when uttered; but in respect to Grant, the effort of his friends is to shelter him from the truth.

We repeat that the Republican press cannot prevent the masses of the people from scrutinizing and weighing the acts of commission or omission by President Grant, public and private, to the end of deciding whether he is or is not discharging his public duties and his social obligations, including the maintenance of a proper dignity and tone of character, as becomes the President of the United States.

BORROWING TROUBLE.

From the N. Y. Times.

A very learned but rather nervous man, by the name of Malthus, once wrote a book to show that, at the rate the population of the world was multiplying, we should soon be obliged to eat each other for the want of something better to eat; that the world could not produce food enough to support its inhabitants. People, however, became reassured somehow upon that subject and did not discontinue their old habit of multiplying and replenishing the earth. So, not long ago, it was apprehended that at no distant time we should be completely deluged by the pauper population of Ireland, and our country rendered intolerable as a residence for nice people. Just as we were getting to regard that road to ruin as a pretty long one, our nerves are tried with the menaced inundation of the country by the refuse population of China.

It may be a comfort to those who are disturbed by these apprehensions, and whose faith in the Divine government has become unsettled, to know that the laws of emigration are very much like the laws which regulate any other kind of commerce, and that the demand and the supply of labor will always bear a certain and regular proportion to each other. Evidence of this pertinent to our present purpose is just presented by the English Commissioners of Emigration in their report for the year 1868. They represent that the relative emigration from the United Kingdom has been rapidly falling off, while its apparent magnitude has only been kept up by the hordes of foreigners, Germans, Danes, Swedes, etc., who land at Hull, and proceed by railroad to Liverpool on their way to America. The Irish emigration, they state, has fallen from 116,391 in 1863 to 64,965 in 1868, or nearly fifty per cent. The decrease the commissioners represent to be due, and no doubt correctly, to the gradually improving material condition of the people of Ireland. Emigration has rid the country of many unproductive consumers; it has reduced to a considerable extent the competition for labor by reducing the amount of it, while a more beneficent system of home legislation has tended otherwise to render their country more attractive to them. So we see that the most pronounced tendency to migration that was ever known, that which has prevailed in Ireland for some years, is subject to the same general laws as every other kind of commerce, and is gradually curing itself. May we not expect that the emigration from China will be just as submissive to the same great laws, and that by the time we have enough of them, they, like the Irish, will have had enough of us?

THE PLAY OF CHANCE IN FRANCE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

When we speak of the prospects of sovereigns and governmental systems in our own day, a sound common logic, associated with a good knowledge of facts, suffices to lead us to conclusions more or less correct. But when we speak of the prospects of a people we should be far more circumspect; for, among other things, there is a very arbitrary element constantly working in the course of human affairs which must never be left out of consideration. It may suit historians to find in their researches an explanation for every event they have to deal with, and to describe these events as existing in such necessary connection that the credulous reader thinks the laws of history act constantly without aberration, and that all of them are perfectly well known to modern writers. But no reasonable contemporary has the necessity or the right to follow the historian's example, especially when he has to deal with France. The alternate plaudits and cursings to which that nation has exposed herself for nearly a century have led other countries to wholesale verdicts which have neither the merit of truth nor of political utility. They have no utility, for they can neither improve nor help a people. They have not the merit of truth, for to say of a people that it is not fit for liberty, as some do, or to say that it is essentially revolutionary and never contented by anything, as others do, is to say nothing whatever; and to say nothing is not to say the truth. Moreover, hardly any country in Europe has the right to pronounce upon the capabilities of the French people as citizens taken as a whole; for if there is one nation which can boast of greater political liberty, there is certainly not one that has arrived at a greater independence of individual life. And as, taking all in all, it does not matter much what kind of trammels stop the natural development of a man—whether they be political, religious, or social—it would be hardly true to say of a contemporary Frenchman that he is, generally speaking, in a worse position than a contemporary citizen of any other country. If we find, as we do sometimes, that the license of French life is too great, it is obvious that there can be no want of individual independence; and as the chief aim of political liberty is to grant independence to the individual, we are bound to say that a people which has arrived at individual freedom without enjoying political freedom must be a very skilful people. When we see further that though constantly checked in its pursuits in science, literature, and other departments of life, the development of which implies a considerable share of liberty, it has been always advancing so as to be constantly imitated by other nations, we are obliged to add that it must be a very clever people too. And seeing that a skilful and clever people is in constant trouble about its governmental affairs, we are naturally led to the question—What is the reason of such a state of things?

However some future philosophical historian may reply to this question, we at present can only say that the answer must be sought in those seemingly irregular combinations of events which constitute what is called the play of chance. Although circumstances have shaped the French revolution differently from all the other religious and political revolutions of Europe, it is reasonable to believe that if that revolution had been stopped by any other man than the first Napoleon, France would have gone forward quietly developing a spirit of government in accordance with the real wants of the country. The man, however, who killed the revolution seemed too great to himself as well as to his people to admit of any control. His military genius was so indispensable in the great struggle of the democratic and aristocratic principles, that to buy the services of this genius at the price of present liberty seemed to be not only a highly advantageous bargain but a thoroughly patriotic deed. And it would have been so, perhaps, if Napoleon had been the only son of Letizia Ramolino, and if she had been able to develop in her children the consciousness that there is greater merit in serving an idea than in serving a person or a name. He was not, however, the only son, and the notions he possessed were just the reverse of those which were wanted. To glorify the name of Bonaparte became the chief business of France. His numerous brothers and sisters wanted thrones; and the struggle of a democratic republic against the principles of an aristocratical and monarchical world was changed into the fight of an upstart family with all that history had worked out, and men had learned almost to worship, under the names of legitimacy and divine right. Such a contest would not have been of long duration if the marvellous abilities of its leader had not been supported by some sophistical formulæ powerful enough to command the mind of a whole nation. Blind as the people may have been, they would soon have seen the truth, had it not been artfully hidden under some vital principle of the age. And the great and long-continued success of Napoleon is to be atributed far more to his personification of democracy dressed in purple, than either to his genius or the absence of talent and skill in his adversaries.

The subsequent progress of this principle it is which regulates political events in France for the most part. Bequeathed by the revolution, established by Napoleon, and constantly strengthened by the natural course of things during our century, this principle produced within fifty years more changes of governmental systems in France than other nations have seen during the whole of their existence. We disapprove it as a bad thing for France herself, we dislike it as a very troublesome thing for Europe, but we very seldom take the pains to look for explanations of the fact. Should we attempt the search, and make it in a somewhat abstract, independent way, we should find that all the political changes in France since 1814 were a natural result of the circumstance that that country arrived at the development of democracy before it arrived at political liberty; and that the safe course for nations seems to be the reverse one—*i. e.*, that a free people democratizes itself, not that a democratic one secures its freedom. If France had been happy enough to meet, during the nine capital changes it has undergone since 1814, a single ruler able to understand the fact and willing to remedy the evil, in the first place by pointing it out, and in the second by a frank grant of the whole stock of liberal institutions which the age has worked out, that man would have been blessed during his life, and at his death would probably have been canonized. None of them, however, were able to do so. They came accompanied by the ghost of divine right, which long before had perished on the scaffold, or with old arbitrary tendencies buttoned up in a plain bourgeois overcoat, and therefore destitute even of the attractions of external splendor. Another came with bills drawn upon the old Bank of Glory which had long ago stopped payment, without any means of his own to pay those bills, and with a name which could do much only in case it were thoroughly uncompromised. Even the best intentioned men of those who came to power—private men who had no other right to it than the choice of Paris, won by a reputation for high integrity and wisdom—did not assume authority without selfish views, though of a better kind. Each of them wanted to put in practice some cherished theory which he had partly invented himself, partly borrowed from his friends—theories which might have seemed good to a small knot of studious men in a garret, but of which the mass of the people needed no more than a very brief experience. The enthusiastical theorists could not hold the power they had gained for more than a few weeks.

Under such frequent changes of governmental principles, as well as of governmental forms, no citizen can achieve a satisfactory political education. He is kept in a constant whirl of ideas and sensations, which leave him no time for deep and quiet consideration. Constantly engaged in getting rid of what he does not want, of what has proved unsatisfactory, he has no sufficient time to consider and decide upon what he does want. Meanwhile, practical and private life imperatively requires its share of attention, and the man finishes by resigning all care for politics asking only one thing:—"Don't tell me some old story which I know, and for the telling of which I have already paid." And as there is hardly a single story which he has not heard, to satisfy him becomes a difficult thing. Possible variations can be found only in the form of telling; and by-and-by the form becomes the capital consideration. Everything begins to be judged, not according to its real value, but according to some accidental impressions it has made. The last prorogation of the Corps Legislatif would not have provoked so much discontent if it had not been communicated to the deputies out of M. Schneider's carriage window. Nobody seems inclined to dwell upon the question whether the prorogation is constitutional, necessary, or practically advisable, but everybody talks about the way in which the measure was announced; every one speaks of the impossibility of such a thing in England: quite forgetting that it is impossible in this country not because an English Minister would be unable to speak from a carriage window, but because members of Parliament would not run to the window of his carriage.

All this is quite natural; and though Napoleon III had the best intentions in the world he would neither be trusted by the French people nor could he content them. To go wrong would be a trifling matter if it were sufficient not to persist in error to be discharged of all the consequences of the past. Napoleon will have to answer now not only for his own misdoings, and for all the consequences of the system he reintroduced and has maintained, but for a variety of faults committed by others when he was living at Ham, in New York, or King street, St. James' Square. Things which in other countries might have passed unnoticed, even such things perhaps as might have made a favorable impression at another time, will be scrutinized now with all the absence of moderation to which a passionate people must be inclined when circumstances have made the mass of it democratic without making it free—when the course of its cultivation has developed its wit at the expense of its thoughtfulness. The present state of things would not be so melancholy if there were any reasonable hope that in overthrowing the personal government of Napoleon, the French would find amongst themselves the necessary material for building up something of their own. But unhappily the prospect of this is very small; and the immediate future will be mainly governed by the same play of chance which seems to have regulated all the affairs of France for the last eighty years. To-morrow perhaps some second-rate Barbonilleur will hit upon a happy word—a lucky idea—and he will immediately become an important person. Frenchmen have already hundreds of names to push forward, yet the last election returned only a few members in the Left Centre, and a very few in the Left who can be considered as presenting the elements required for the formation of a new government of substantial character. And the age of the greatest part of these deputies is already very advanced, while the rest of the chamber is composed of humble servants of Imperialism, or of contemporary celebrities perfectly fit to make up the "faits divers" in a radical newspaper, or even to deliver witty speeches, but certainly not fit for serious employment in a civilized State. Just now this last named section of the Chamber seems inclined to devote its attention chiefly to personal quarrels between its members; and though the spectacle is certainly not a pleasing or a hopeful one, it may be just as well for France that it begins early. But bad as the position must be, there must be a way out of it. On a future occasion we may venture to speculate as to the least disadvantageous direction of escape.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

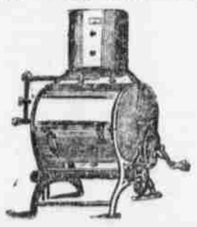
From the N. Y. Tribune.

The desperation of Spain, evidenced by General Prim's appearance in Paris, probably in search of a king, recurs to us a text for grieving. Every mail, every day's telegram from Europe conveys the same monotone of Spanish trouble and failure. The state of the country is deplorable, writes one correspondent from Madrid; robberies and murders are frequent, according to another. Bandits enter villages, and kill their guards; the high roads leading to Madrid have become infested; the Carlists have reappeared at the side of the robber; and now the cable brings word that affairs could not be worse, since the people are malcontent and the treasury is empty. What bankruptcy means in this juncture may be calculated from the fact that the admitted deficit of the Regency finances is fifty millions of dollars over and above an enormous debt.

Here, then, is the practical summing up of Spanish vulnerability and weakness. The self-abnegation of Marshal Serrano in refusing the $400,000 voted him by the Cortes is commendable, if truly reported, but it is only a drop in the bucket of the national poverty, and is ill accompanied by the heavy and wasteful expenditure of his administration. The estimated income of the Regency is less than $110,000,000 on paper, and its expenses $157,500,000. With these terms of bankruptcy the Cuban finances sort wonderfully. "There is necessary for actual expenses," says the Captain-General in our news of yesterday, "$55,509,000; our returns will not amount to more than $39,000,000," so that there is a confessed deficit of $16,000,000, at the back of which are the demoralized and almost calamitous finances of the Spanish Bank, which counts a circulation of $30,000,000 against two millions and a half of specie and other assets in the way of Government debt, now worthless.

In other respects the situations in Spain and Cuba compare. Volunteers lately menaced Madrid as they have threatened Havana. Highwaymen in Cuba are availing themselves of a general disorder to assassinate and steal. On neither side of the battle have rage and hate died out. The late seditious disturbances among the negro soldiers in Havana, the recommendation of General Puello to evacuate Puerto Principe, and the disheartened report of General Lesca, as given in our news yesterday, all bear upon the hopelessness of the Spanish cause, which it would seem that nothing but an insane pride of possession, or a mad fear of popular vengeance, can stimulate to extremer desperation. Mexicans have some reason to say that the bandits have made their country Spanish; Spain and Cuba may have cause in turn to deplore that they are being Mexicanized. With Spain it is now a question of a king, for it has been always the fate of regencies to fail. Some illusion must be set up for the gratification of a fevered and miserable people. With Cuba it is a question of time. How long will Spain waste her money upon ruin, and wreck her pride upon a shadow?

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.

PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!

FERRIS & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,
6 [ths 3m2p] No. 227 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

8 13 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 23

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Now Open for the Reception of Guests.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 8 2m No. 817 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20.

TERMS MODERATE.

For rooms, terms, &c., address

THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,

AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to

7 2 fm w2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.

Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.

Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23 2pt

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE

ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.

A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.

Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.

Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.

Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
8 2 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore.
M. J. JOY,
Proprietress.

BANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 90c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 40c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $8 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN

DEALERS IN PAPERS

OF ALL KINDS,

NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,

7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
2 25 No. 102 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE.

Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.

PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.

R. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.

WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.

For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15 mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES

(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),

CAPE MAY, N. J.

A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.

This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—Good eligible rooms can now be had at the Sherman House. Spring beds. Terms $15 to $18 per week.
8 6 12t CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant à la carte, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May.
6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY—BOARDING AT McCALLA'S Cottage, LAFAYETTE Street. Address
8 4 6t* Mrs. C. J. CLAY.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

ZELL'S

POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,

A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,

Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,

6 27 s3m PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 No. 250 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 CAROLINA BOARDS. 1 and 2 SAP PINE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.
3 25 6m T. W. SMALLZ, FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 1 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 No. 36 S. ELEVENTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134¾.

—The United States is to have a regular system of postal exchange with British Honduras.

—The Susquehanna Railroad has resumed business. The road has been repaired and trains are running.

—A convention is to be held in San Francisco to nominate candidates for municipal offices, and to stay the course of corruption in local political affairs.

—Commodore Jarvis, of the United States Navy, died at Geneva, Mo., on Thursday, at the age of 74 years. He had been for several years on the retired list.

—The workingmen of Baltimore are organizing in favor of an independent candidate for the Presidency. Judge Chase, it is said, will be their candidate.

—On Wednesday last a difficulty occurred at Heathville, Northumberland county, Virginia, in which one colored man was killed and several were wounded.

—Governor Mitchell, of New Mexico, has, it is said, issued a decree of outlawry against the Navajo and Gila-Apache Indians, on account of their depredations.

—Documents have been sent to the State Department by the United States Minister in China, relative to the treatment of coolies in Peru. They will soon be made public.

—At Harrisburg last evening Miriam Degree Lodge of I. O. of O. F. was organized. Another Rebekah Degree Lodge was also organized at Fairview, Cumberland county, in the afternoon.

—A New York Sheriff is searching through Albany for Messrs. Pruyn, Van Valkenburg, and Ramsey, and is unable to find them. Their arrest is sought for contempt of Judge Barnard's orders.

Foreign Affairs.

—Napoleon is conciliating the people by amnesty decrees. The latest pardons many political and press offenses.

—The capture of Derry was celebrated by the Orangemen in Dublin yesterday, and it is reported that no disturbances occurred.

—Another Carlist movement has taken place in Spain. Five hundred Carlists, under Estartus, have entered the kingdom from France.

LISBON, Aug. 13.—The new Ministry has been formed as follows:—President of Council and Minister of Interior, Duke of Loreuto; War, Maldonado; Finance, Braamcamb; Public Works, Lobrouvila; Foreign Affairs, Mendezzal; Marine, Ribelle de Silva; Justice, Lucian de Castro.

MISSISSIPPI.

Resignation of an Indignant District Attorney

The following letter of resignation has been forwarded to the President:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1869.—To his Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States.—Sir:—I respectfully tender my resignation of the office of Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. Though the office is not one of much importance, I cannot retain it without being identified, to some extent, with an administration whose acts, so far as they relate to my own State, I cannot approve. Major Wofford, an officer of the late Rebel army, who, in defiance of the contumely and reproach heaped upon him by the Southern people, supported bravely and almost alone in his district the reconstruction policy of Congress, has been removed from office. From the late approved published statement of your views, I am justified in the belief that this is done in accordance with the established policy of your administration. From the same sources I learn your confidence in and support of General Ames, an officer who has degraded his position as military commander of the Fourth Military District by exercising its functions solely in furtherance of his own personal and partisan ends, unhesitatingly avowing that he desired to use the high office of Senator from my State as a stepping-stone to the appointment of brigadier-general in the regular army, and whose whole course in that State has been marked by a tyrannical exercise of power utterly antagonistic to the spirit of the reconstruction laws. As a resident of Mississippi, and one of the founders of the Republican party of the State, though never a political aspirant, I would be false to my State and the Republican principles which I have always maintained, if I longer retained the office to which your kind preference has assigned me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. GORDON ADAMS.

Scrapings.

—St. Louis is a Gretna Green for Illinois.

—Rust is spreading in the Georgia cotton fields.

—An Ohio man has eloped with his mother-in-law.

—Georgia is called the "Yankee State of the South."

—Nine nephews and nieces now own the Mammoth Cave.

—The manufactories in Lawrence pay the city $120,000 tax.

—A rattlesnake with forty-five rattles was lately killed in Tennessee.

—Last week the Union Pacific Railroad sold $80,000 worth of land.

—Chicago has subscribed $20,000 for a base-ball club to beat Cincinnati next year.

—A negress one hundred and nineteen years old is Kentucky's latest claim to preeminence.

—A call is issued for a State Convention of "those known as Copperheads during the war."

—An Illinois woman had her husband fined $3 for whipping her, and then claimed half for informing.

—Michigan burglars get considerable plunder by fishing out of bed-rooms by means of a pole and a hook.

—In 1860 there were over 402 miles of horse railroad in the United States. There are now over 2000 miles.

—In the Jersey horse-watering apparatus, by pulling a line, water flows from a tank on the wagon into the animal's mouth.

—The proprietor of a bone-mill advertises that "persons sending their own bones to be ground will be attended to with punctuality and despatch."

Flying Machines.

At a meeting of the Aerial Navigation Company held on Friday, July 24, in San Francisco, it was voted to raise the necessary funds to construct an improved Avitor of large size. The opinion of the engineers of the company was unanimous as to success so far, and the feasibility and success of the projected flying-ship. It will be about 150 feet in length, 20 to 40 feet diameter of the gasometer, with propelling blades on each side of the centre, describing a radius of about 16 feet. The propellers are shaped like a steamship's, with two blades each, very light. They will be driven by a steam engine of five horse-power, weighing, with boiler, connections, and water, 430 pounds. The planes on each side for floating the machine will be about 20 feet wide at the centre of the machine, and made in sections, so they can be depressed or elevated at pleasure with the rudder or tail. The framework will be made by Kimball & Co., the carriage-makers; the gasometer will be made in sections, so that in the event of accident to one section the remainder will be sufficient for all practical purposes; indeed, it is claimed that the ship can fly through the air with such speed that the sustaining power of the planes alone will be sufficient to maintain the Avitor in mid-air. The gasometer will be made, probably, of thin muslin or silk, saturated with gutta-percha. It is to carry four persons, and will be ready for trial in 60 to 90 days. The result of this experiment will be looked for with great interest all over the country.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Foreign Items.

—It has been very hot in Paris.

—A Seville orange tree bears about 8000 a year.

—Fare through the Suez Canal will be two dollars.

—Great Britain imports £10,000,000 worth of tea a year.

—China spends forty million dollars per annum for opium.

—A sparrow with three legs was caught in England lately.

—Twenty-four trains run daily between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

—Boiled seaweed is extensively used in France for clarifying beer.

—A line of tugs is about to be established in the Straits of Magellan.

—In the Serpentine river, Hyde Park, 195 lives have been lost since 1844.

—Six thousand working masons have just struck at Berlin for higher wages.

—Interesting excavations are being made at the Temple of Bacchus, Athens.

—Women were employed and commended as compositors in Italy as early as 1481.

—Gas was first used in London in 1807, Pall Mall being the street earliest illuminated.

—The first public drinking fountain London had was erected at private expense in 1685.

—It is becoming common in Ireland to steal the crucifixes and images from the graveyards.

—Cigar-smoking was almost unknown in England at the outbreak of the first French Revolution.

—The Wenham Lake Ice Company of London now procures its supplies from the north of Europe.

—Nearly 60,000 persons left Glasgow on a late Saturday for excursions by railway and down the Clyde.

—The Czar decrees that parents forcing their children to marry or to enter convents shall be imprisoned.

—About a third of the prizes at the Wimbledon rifle match have this year fallen to representatives of Scotland.

—The Grand Duke Lieutenant of the Caucasus has organized a flotilla of rowboats on the Black Sea for communication.

—The cupola of St. Peter's needs repairs to its lead covering, and is to be partly gilt, as in the time of Sixtus the Fifth.

—The Sultan and his Viceroy have had a quarrel over the sign of "Royal Egyptian Post Office," which the latter had put up.

—On the Bois, Paris, lately, a horse was seen gnawing a lady's straw-colored chignon as she sat in a vehicle in front of him.

—A well-known English tailor has orders from the Sultan to supply European livery to the servants who are to wait upon Eugenie.

—A pharmacy has just been opened at Montpelier, France, by Madame Deumergue, B. S., the first in France under direction of a woman.

—A Scotchman has lost two suits for breach of promise brought against him by the same girl, and now gets his damages back by marrying her.

—An English cheesemonger has left $150,000 for the purpose of opening Crystal Palace on Sundays, and $50,000 to the Society against State Religion.

—Charing Cross Hospital, London, threatens the theatre with an injunction, alleging that the noise in the orchestra is detrimental to its patients.

—The Bank of England has a system of mysterious and almost imperceptible dots, varying upon each note, and known only to the officers of the bank.

Egg Statistics.

France produces from 7,000,000,000 to 8,000,000,000 of eggs annually. The estimated production of eggs in Great Britain is 2,000,000,000 annually, and yet England pays about $6,000,000 in gold for importations from France, Belgium, and Holland. In Paris officials appointed by the city government inspect not only the number and quality, but the size of the eggs. These inspectors are supplied with a ring, all eggs passing through which are thrown out, or, if taken, bring an inferior price.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:39	MOON SETS	11:30
SUN SETS	7:00	HIGH WATER	6:58

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Elena, Stewart, Ivigtut, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, Barbados, Warren & Gregg.
Brig H. H. Sonvey, Lee, Bangor, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Brig L. Stevens, Stevens, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Vernal, Sawyer, Salem, Knight & Sons.
Schr Wm. H. Tiers, Gifford, Salem, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Norwich, do.
Schr R. S. Corson, Corson, Providence, do.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Cambridge, do.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, do.
Schr G. S. Adams, Baker, Providence, do.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Welden, Wickford, do.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, Providence, do.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 14, Gillen, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR No. 63, Thompson, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 81, Ticker, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Off Bombay Hook, passed one British barque; below Reedy Island, four deep schooners; off Fort Delaware, brigs Herald, from Cardenas, and Alostainer, from ——; off Wilmington, brig Gilmore Meredith, from Savannah; at Quarantine, brig Lizzie Wyman, from Zaza.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Br. barque Maggie Hammond, Willis, 53 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Schr Melbourne, Pinkham, from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Edward Lameyer, Gorman, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Ella Fish, Willey, from Portland, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Lebanon, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 14.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
J. P. Haas, with lumber to order.
Old Mike, with lumber to Henry Croskey.
G. B. Moore, with lumber, for Chester.
Nellie and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Mary and Eliza, with coal to W. L. Lance.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque Philena, Davis, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque Acacia, Robinson, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Mary Pratt, Kilburn, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.
Brig Bachelor, Carson, was at Kingston, Ja., 24th ult., for Philadelphia via Savanna-la-Mar.
Brig Adelaide, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 11th inst.
Brig Reporter, Coombs, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Brig M. Louise Miller, Leighton, sailed from Cardenas 2d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Allston, Sawyer, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 12th inst.
Brig Essex, Sleeper, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 12th inst.
Brig Rio Grande, Race, hence, at Gardiner, Me., 4th instant.
Schr Mary J. Adams, Billings, hence, at Port Spain 17th ult., via St. Mary's, Ga.
Schr E. P. Fithian, Rhodes, hence, at Norfolk 11th inst.
Schr Roxanna, Franks, sailed from Richmond 12th inst., for James River, to load lumber for Philadelphia.
Schr Ida S. Burgess, Burgess; M. S. Hathaway, Cole; Belle Hewes; St. Croix; and C. O. Raymond, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.
Schr Success, Richards, from New London for Philadelphia, at New York 12th inst.
Schr E. H. Baker, Valley, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 10th inst.
Schr Wm. Collyer, Taylor, hence, at Norwich 10th inst.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vanzant, hence, at Wickford 11th instant.
Schr Packet, hence, at Richmond 11th inst.
Schrs F. N. Tower, Perry; J. S. Dotwiler, Grace; and Mary Haley, Haley, hence, at Newburyport 11th inst.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 11th inst.
Schrs Alabama, Vangilder; Ruth A. Baker, Loring; A. C. Page, Haley; and S. L. Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Salem 10th inst.
Schrs Ruth Shaw, Shaw, and W. F. Garrison, Morris, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 11th inst.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 219 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 29

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad, BEARING INTEREST At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,

6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities,

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

First Mortgage Bonds,

Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2]

ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit

1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

2 4 PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Et bought and sold on commission only at either 1 2

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

CHAMPION SAFES

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June ,

MESSRS FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building, and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,

MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at prices. 4 17 4ptf

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the warerooms of BLASIUS BROS.,

27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.

Every inducement offered to purchasers.

J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.

8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth5

PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,

3 4thstu5 N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown

Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A NEAT AND COMMODIOUS House, No. 12 Linden street, Germantown. Apply at the store corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and LINDEN Stree 8 12 thstu3t*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 11 2m*

EDUCATIONAL.

WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY, S. W. of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat supervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27tuthstf

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869. PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Charges—$250 to $300 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 13 1m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

Fall Term will commence MONDAY, September 13. Applicants for admission will be received, examined, and classified on and after August 16, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Circulars at Mr. W. F. WARBURTON'S, No. 430 CHESNUT St. 8 6 2m

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN.

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

RUFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST,

No. 1104 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.

8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.

For prospectus address the Principal,

8 3 tuths cw M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to

C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address

7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.

7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1334 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.

The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday, September 1, next.

For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 5w Principal and Proprietor.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, PA.

The Fall Term of this Institution will begin September 2. R. L. DASHIELL, 7 31 s4t* President.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. See Notice in Educational Column. 7 24sw12t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27tf

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3 2tf Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.

A solid, safe, and reliable Company.

Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.

A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.

Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,

Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets.

6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
[3] F. J. ALLEGRETTI,

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. N. E corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

OPENING NIGHT, THIS EVENING, August 14, A NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA, in a prologue and three acts, by Henry Leslie, Esq., author of "The Orange Girl," entitled DUTY. [8 12 3t

with new scenery, by George Heilge; novel mechanical effects, by Arthur Wright; appointments by Edward Wood; music selected and arranged by Simon Hassler.

Silas Englebert.....Mr. Charles Walcot
Ruby Ingrell (first appearance).....Lewis Morrison
Trafalgar Joe.....W. H. Bailey
Augustus Brown.....W. A. Chapman
Jonathan Scarley.....W. L. Street
Hetty Arnold.....Mrs. Charles Walcot
Mrs. Englebeart.....Mrs. W. A. Chapman
Rezinh.....Mr. Owen Fawcett

To commence with the laughable comedy of SKETCHES IN INDIA.

SCOTTISH GAMES! SCOTTISH GAMES!!—The Annual Games of the CALEDONIAN CLUB, at OAKDALE PARK, MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1869. Games open to all competitors. First and Second Prizes awarded. Finnie's two Bands of Music engaged for the occasion. Excursions Trains every hour from Railroad Depot, Ninth and Green streets. Also, Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Cars run direct to the Grounds.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

J. W. McCLEMENT, Chief.
8 11 4t JOS. W. THOMPSON, Third Chieftain.

ARCH STREET THEATRE, FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON (at 2:30), announcing the great Chief of Minstrelsy, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS, composed of 26 Famous Artists, on their Sixteenth Triumphant Annual Tour, enlarged, improved, remodelled for 1868-69, introducing nightly more variety, more brilliancy, more originality, more real merit, and giving greater satisfaction than any two combined Troupes travelling.

Doors open at 7. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

Admission as usual at this theatre.

8 6 3t CHARLES H. DUPREZ, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 113tf

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. See Notice in Educational Column. 7 24sw12t

EXCURSIONS.

A GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURsion up the Delaware river. The commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will make an excursion on SATURDAY Evening, August 14, 1869. Leave Arch street wharf at 7:30; Megargee's wharf at 8 o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. A brass and string band will accompany the excursion. 8 13 2t

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

SECOND GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.

Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on Monday, August 16, 1869, at 7:30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3:00; Gentleman and Lady, $5:00.

Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 828 Chesnut street, Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 8 12 3t*

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.

Lodges and Encampments of the I.O. O.F.

MEETING AT BROADWAY HALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869. [8 6 9t

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7:10 A. M.	At 6:20 A. M.
" 9:15 A. M.	" 8:00 A. M.
" 11:00 A. M.	" 10:00 A. M.
" 1:30 P. M.	" 12:30 Noon.
" 3:00 P. M.	" 2:10 P. M.
" 4:50 P. M.	" 4:00 P. M.
" 6:30 P. M.	" 5:35 P. M.
" 7:40 P. M.	" 7:10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for cents.

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.

Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1:00.

For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.

J. LOWRIE BELL, 8 6 22t General Agent.

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17.

Match $1000. Mile Heats, best 3 in 5; good day and track.

W. H. DOBLE nomes REGULATOR and Running Mate.

JOHN LEVITT names IRONSIDES and Running Mate.

Admission, $1. 8 12 4t

STEAMBOAT LINES.

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8¼ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4:45 P.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

THE PRATT CASE.

Some of the New York judges seem determined to lose no opportunity to render themselves as ridiculous and troublesome as possible. The famous McCunn, who probably fears that the judges connected with the railroad war have descended to a lower deep than himself, has been making a desperate effort to regain his lost laurels by his interference in the Pratt case, but from present indications he will succeed only in exhibiting his imbecility.

The prisoner, J. H. Pratt, is accused of complicity in several shocking murders in Texas, the victims being persons in the custody of the United States troops, and of being one of the most dangerous and turbulent spirits of the Southwest. His imputed crimes were so numerous and outrageous that the military authorities felt compelled to make energetic efforts to capture him, and the pursuit was so persistent that he was forced to leave the scenes where he had delighted in rapine and bloodshed, and find refuge in the slums of New York. Being discovered there, he was arrested on a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner, and in the natural course of things the only question at issue would have been whether the man arrested really was Pratt, and whether there was good reason to believe that Pratt had endangered the peace of Texas and defied the military authorities of that region. At this stage of the proceedings, however, McCunn seems to have discovered an opportunity for gaining unenviable notoriety by raising a State rights issue, and endearing himself to the pot-house politicians of the Democratic party by granting a hearing to the prisoner's counsel, which closed by the issue of a peremptory order for Pratt's release. But as the United States Marshal had the prisoner in custody, and as the United States Commissioner had not made his decision in the case, McCunn's action commanded no respect, and its only practical influence was to incite Marshal Barlow to greater vigilance in guarding his prisoner. The irate McCunn threatened terrible things, and wild rumors prevailed of the expected intervention of a regiment of New York militia, under the command of the Sheriff, on behalf of the Texan murderer. At this juncture Marshal Barlow received an autograph letter from the President, directing him to use all means at his disposal against any forcible rescue, and to retain his prisoner—which means that if there is to be a fight for the body of Pratt it must be a big one, and one that even the bloody 69th of New York would scarcely be able to carry to a successful conclusion against the authorities of the United States. After this fact became generally known, Judge McCunn simmered down. He concluded that he was not so terribly anxious for Pratt's immediate discharge after all. He would wait until Monday, and give the United States Commissioner a chance to investigate the case on the basis first proposed; and that investigation, we opine, will decide the whole matter. If Pratt is set free, Judge McCunn's interference will be useless, and if Pratt is remanded back to Texas, Marshal Barlow and the Government troops will not have the slightest disposition to hold him subject to McCunn's orders.

The legal controversy hinges on the status of Texas and the peculiar powers of the military which arise from the special features of this case. It may be that the whole subject will finally be referred to the highest judicial tribunals of the country, and if any doubtful points are involved, this course will be taken: but meanwhile the eagerness of a judge of McCunn's calibre to precipitate a collision with the national authorities is ridiculous and contemptible.

K. K. K.

Our valued contemporary the *Age* has got into trouble, we are sorry to perceive. A K. K. K. is after it with a big bowie-knife, the life of the *Age* is in danger, and it is obliged in addition to submit to various opprobrious epithets calculated to disturb the equanimity of its editors. While commiserating our contemporary upon the trouble that has befallen it, we cannot but point to this occurrence as a warning. The *Age* has hitherto figured as the apologist and not always feeble supporter of the K. K. K., which was all very pleasant while those mysterious letters were merely signs of terror and midnight massacre to the loyalists of Tennessee, but it is quite a horse of another color when they turn up here in Philadelphia to torment their friends.

The terrible offense which the *Age* has committed consists in the publication of a libel upon the memory of the first Napoleon, upon which an ardent, and evidently Irish, admirer of that great man denounces the *Age* in the following eloquent language:—

"For this signal offense your life is already in danger I now want to tell you what i thing of you are a squirt of the first water I mean the gutter, you are also a liar"

We cannot but reprobate such expressions under any circumstances. They are certainly ungentlemanly in the extreme, but then the K. K. K. is not celebrated for gentlemanly breeding, and it certainly seems like poetical justice that our Copperhead contemporary should become the first victim of the Ku-Klux Klan in these parts. We hope that the *Age* will manage to tide over its present troubles without loss of life or limb, for we should be sorry to miss it from our files just now.

THE CASE OF HAGGERTY.

The case of Jimmy Haggerty was brought up in the Court of Quarter Sessions again yesterday, and the motion of the District Attorney to continue the case on account of the absence of witnesses was granted by Judge Brewster. The counsel of the prisoner put on record their objection, as a preliminary to procuring the release of Haggerty under the two-term rule. The tactics of the defense in this case show how the ends of justice are defeated oftentimes in favor of some of the most desperate scoundrels that infest the community. The witnesses of the Commonwealth whose testimony would certainly convict Haggerty have been spirited away, and the impossibility of discovering their whereabouts is made a pretext for securing the release of the prisoner without trial. The whole affair is a bold and unblushing attempt to prevent this desperado from being punished as he deserves; and while the peculiar line of defense adopted may be acknowledged as perfectly legitimate within the precincts of the Court of Quarter Sessions, outsiders who only know the Quarter Sessions by reputation, and who have old-fashioned ideas about law and justice, cannot but be scandalized. There seems to be a decided disposition on the part of the Court and the District Attorney to have Haggerty brought to trial before he has another chance to plague the community, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will manage to keep him fast in jail until he and his counsel are tired of playing with justice and consent to the case being tried in a proper manner. If Haggerty's counsel can resort to all manner of technical quibbles to delay his trial, and if possible procure his release, we hope that the District Attorney will, if necessary, resort to similar tactics, and stretch the law to its utmost to keep the prisoner in custody. The Commonwealth has Haggerty in its clutches now, and it ought to keep him there at all hazards.

Unhappy Boston!—Hitherto we had labored under the belief that Gilmore, the Jubilator, had first opened his marvellous eyes at the Hub. But Gilmore, we regret to announce, first opened his eyes in Europe. Of the rare honor of giving birth to such a discordant genius, Boston was robbed by an unpropitious fate. And now, having gotten up the greatest racket that ever was gotten up since the world began, and having realized both fame and fortune thereby, Gilmore has gone to Europe, not, as we had supposed, for the sole purpose of permitting the people of that section of the world to gaze upon him with admiration, but simply for the sake of visiting the place of his birth. The jubilee having shattered his health somewhat, he will also look a little towards re-establishing it. He may also, perhaps, pick up some talent which will be available for concerting purposes on his return. But he will not engage in anything looking towards another jubilee, and especially towards a jubilee at New York or at any other village outside of Boston. Whereat Boston is glad, and gives vent to her gladness.

Who Wouldn't be a Diplomat?—At the latest advices by mail from the German watering-place known as Homburg-les-Bains, the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, American Minister to France, was among the guests. So was the Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, American Minister to Russia. So was the Hon. John Jay, American Minister to Austria. So was the Hon. J. Russell Jones, American Minister to Belgium. These distinguished and hard-working diplomats were all entertained at dinner in the famous Kursaal, by an eminent banking firm of Frankfort-on-the-Main, on a certain Friday evening. The report states that ladies were present, that many toasts were drunk, and that some speech-making was indulged in. Something is evidently in the wind at Homburg. Perhaps the world is soon to be startled by the grandest outburst of American diplomatic genius on record. We shall see what we shall see.

Chicago is plagued by rats in general, and by dead rats in particular. The St. Louis papers intimate that the Chicago grain is so villainous that when the rats eat it they die, and therefore think that the capital of the United States should be removed from Washington to St. Louis. The New York *Tribune* is so stupid that it cannot see the force of this argument, and consequently is in favor of removing the capital to New York. There are no rats worth mentioning, dead or alive, in Philadelphia, and hence why not set up the capital here, where it first was, and where it should have been suffered to remain?

New York has grown. The fact is indisputable. For, did not the man who formerly carried her "whole Southern mail in a wheelbarrow and took it over the river in a rowboat" turn the first shovelfull of dirt when ground was broken for the new post office the other day?

Exports of the Dominion of Canada.—The commercial business relations of the various provinces of the Dominion of Canada are extensive, and of material value in the state of dissatisfaction that at present exists in various sections of British America The official statistics of exports for the year 1868 are as follows:—

	Total Exports.	*Exports to United States.*
Produce of the mine	$1,446,857	$889,300
" Fisheries	3,357,510	926,792
" Forest	18,262,170	7,757,936
Animals, and their products	6,893,177	3,794,773
Agricultural products	12,871,055	8,136,017
Manufactures	1,572,546	612,021
Other articles	302,270	271,007
Ships built at Quebec	837,592	.....
Total produce	$45,543,177	$22,387,846
Coin and bullion	4,866,168	3,975,189
Goods not produce	4,196,821	1,171,257
Total value of exports	$54,606,166	$27,534,292

It will thus be seen that fully one-half of the exports of the Dominion were made to the United States. The various provinces, in the aggregate, thus contributed to the above total:—

	Total Exports.	*Exports to United States.*
Ontario and Quebec	$44,538,154	$24,340,929
Nova Scotia	5,441,286	1,993,291
New Brunswick	4,626,727	1,200,072

Revenue of the North German Union.—The *Berlin Staats Anzeiger* publishes the official estimates of receipts and expenditures of the North German Union for the year 1870. The total receipts amount to 75,968,195 thalers, equivalent to $54,699,116 in gold. Of this amount 48,506,950 thalers will be derived from duties on imports, exports, and consumption, and 1,251,070 from Confederate loan. Prussia will contribute 20,765,468 thalers, Saxony, 2,012,159, and the remaining twenty-one States, 2,031,106. The total expenditures are estimated to be exactly equal to the total receipts, 4,206,389 thalers thereof being classed as extraordinary expenses, such as fortifications of coast, building of harbors, etc. The Military administration takes the lion's share of ordinary expenditures, 66,699,765 thalers, or $48,023,830; Marine Department, 3 131,948 thalers; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 832,730; interest of public debt, 450,000; Consulates, 325,450; Chancellor North German Union, 221,950, with extraordinary appropriation of 178,057 thalers.

Stamp Duties of Great Britain.—The official statistics of the net receipts of the duties on stamps in Great Britain plainly show that source of revenue to be easily collected, and so equably recurrent as to be exactly foretold. In the ten years extending from 1859 to 1868 the amount increased from £7,986,175 to £9,460,761; the yearly increase was almost regular until its height in 1866, £9,593,664, when a slight decrease resulted. The imposts cover twenty classes. Nine of these are imposed upon the various branches of law proceedings, which last year produced £6,455,860, three-fourths of the stamp revenue. Patents for inventions produced £117,742; bills of exchange and promissory notes, £690,440; receipts, drafts, etc., £562,548; fire insurances, £974,019; marine insurances, £162,974; licenses and certificates, £131,948; newspapers, £115,778; patent medicines, £59,815; gold and silver plate, £60,068; divorces and matrimonial causes, £2526.

Telegraphic Statistics of North Germany.—The *Prussian Commercial Archives* state the entire length of telegraphic lines in North Germany during the year 1868 at 3182 geographical miles (15,274 English miles), and the length of wire, 10,405 geographical miles (59,945 English miles). The telegraph offices numbered 993, of which 682 were connected with post offices; the operators and assistants were 2188. The number of despatches transmitted during the year was 3,799,060, of which the Government sent 92,590. The intercourse with foreign countries required 1,686,520 messages, of which 3010 were sent to, and 2870 from, America, about equal to the communication with Moldavia. South Germany and Austria had 822,200 despatches; France, 192,310; England, 262,110; and 456,240 messages were sent *in transitu* from foreign States to foreign States.

Our Carrying Trade.—The boast that "Britannia rules the waves," and the corresponding paucity of the foreign carrying trade done in American bottoms, are well evidenced by a statement of the number and tonnage of the vessels that entered and cleared from the ports of Great Britain during the five months ending May 31, 1869:—

	Entered.		*Cleared.*	
	Vessels.	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
British	9,583	3,523,320	12,539	4,457,248
Foreign, exclusive of U. S.	6,488	1,376,655	7,003	1,483,842
United States	112	111,359	168	161,727
	16,188	5,012,334	19,710	6,102,812

The Latest Magazines.—*Putnam's Magazine* for September has been sent us by Turner Brothers & Co. and by Porter & Coates. The table of contents is as follows:—

"Monks and Nuns in France," Henry C. Lea; "The Baby's Drawer," Mrs. I. T. Butts; "A Wine Merchant," W. I. Paulding; "English Show-Places: Newstead Abbey," Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne; "The Bassos—A Tale of Rivalry," F. S. Cozzens; "Deceived," Edgar Fawcett: "To-Day:" A Romance—continued, R. B. Kimball; "The Old Hospital—Gone," D. B. St John Roosa, M. D.; "Left Wounded on the Field," Colonel T. A. Dodge; "Lavina," part III, Caroline Chesebro; "Colleges and College Education," Pres. P. A. Chadbourne; "The Earth in Trouble," Professor Schele de Vere; "The Eclipse" (unpublished MS. of the late) Fenimore Cooper; "Village Improvement Societies," S. F. Cooper; "Shall the Red Men be Exterminated?" Vincent Colyer; "Fine Arts of Society: III, Cookery," Lucy Fountain; "Literature—At Home," R. H. Stoddard; "Literature, Science and Art Abroad," Bayard Taylor; "Current Events," F. B. Perkins; "Bulletin of New Publications."

—From A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Temple Bar, The Cornhill Magazine, London Society, All the Year Round, Punch*, and *Fun*.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST PRESBTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, West CHESNUT Street.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½; Adult Bible School at 2½, and Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (EIGHTH and CHERRY streets).—Rev. W. HENRY GREEN, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE TWELFTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, TWELFTH and OGDEN Streets, will be re-opened To-morrow (Sabbath). Preaching by the pastor, Rev. JOSEPH E. SMITH.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JAMES T. HYDE, of Connecticut.

REV. E. R. BEADLE WILL PREACH To-morrow at the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. E. corner of TWENTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—The usual service next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. CASPER R. GREGORY, of Bridgeton, N. J.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. THOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will preach To-morrow morning (Sunday) at 10½, and evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers and others welcome.

REV. JAMES M. CROWELL, D. D., WILL preach in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and PENN SQUARE, To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and in the WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 P. M.

THE FINAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on August 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the WETHERILL HOUSE, SANSOM Street, above Sixth.
It ROBERT J. MEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, will, Providence permitting, be open for Divine service every Sabbath throughout the summer at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, is engaged to preach during that time.
Strangers, and all others, are cordially invited to attend. 7 10 s8t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.
A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 439 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 14 stuth 10t

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.
5 12t

DEPARMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1869.
The long-continued drought and consequent unprecedented low stage of water in the Schuylkill make it difficult, with the present machinery, to keep up an adequate supply of water in the reservoirs. Citizens are therefore earnestly requested to abstain from waste of water in any form whatever. It is particularly desired that no use will be made of the wash-pavement pipes, private fountains, and other wasteful appliances, whilst the present low stage of water exists. It is believed that all good citizens will cheerfully comply with a request intended to conduce to their own safety and comfort.
FREDERICK GRAFF,
8 12 3t Chief Engineer Water Department.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB.—
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14, 1869.
The members of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB are requested to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member JEREMIAH NICHOLS, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Federal and Clarion, streets.
JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.
J. ELDON SALTER, Secretary. It

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1869.
The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.
8 9 6t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Camden, N. J., August 11, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date, at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on MONDAY, August 16, 1869. The Stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from the date hereof until the 17th instant.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
8 13 3t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 30§

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 29 stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." (2 4 tu th f s)
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de tarde,
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

LONDON FANCY BISCUITS.
Just in store, a fresh invoice of these choice
FANCY BISCUITS,
FOR EVENING PARTIES, SERENADES, AND ALWAYS WANTED FOR LUNCH.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
AGENTS,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully inform his friends and the public that he has established himself at
S. E. COR. NINTH AND FILBERT STREETS,
where he will carry on the
House and Sign Painting Business
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.
As he will employ none but first-class hands, use the best material, and give all work his personal attention, he is confident that all who may entrust their orders to him will be satisfied both in regard to quality of work as well as price. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
GEORGE E. GALLONEY.
Philadelphia, Aug. 3, 1869. 1t*

GRAND DRESS BALL OF THE SEASON!
To be given in the
MAGNIFICENT BALL-ROOM
OF THE
SEA-VIEW EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
On Saturday Evening, August 14, 1869.
TICKETS, INCLUDING RAILROAD FARE TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA, $6'00.
CARDS OF ADMISSION, $2'00, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Previous to the march a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, under the direction of Professor S. Jackson, will be given on the lawn in front of the house. 8 13 2t

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. [3 10 4

DE BARY & KLINC,
No. 52 BROAD St. and No. 50 NEW,
Importers of HAVANA CIGARS, and sole agents for the sale of the
PRINCIPE DE GALES CIGARS,
Manufactured at the
Key West Branch
Of the celebrated PRINCIPE DE GALES MANUFACTORY of Havana. 8 13 6t

$10,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE
Apply to
8 13 3t LEWIS H. REDNER,
No. 731 WALNUT Street.

TO OPEN THE FALL TRADE,
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
OFFER
FIVE THOUSAND PIECES
OF
MUSLINS,
Bought under market rates for CASH, and offered at less than our usual
LOW PRICES.

IN SHIRTINGS.

NEW YORK MILLS,	ARKWRIGHT,
OUR OWN MAKE,	FORESTDALE,
WAMSUTTA,	ARLINGTON,
WILLIAMSVILLE,	WHITNEY,
WARREN,	HILL,
HOUSEKEEPER,	BRIGHT'S,
PEQUOT,	TRENTON.

IN SHEETINGS.

8-4 WALTHAM,	10-4 ANDROSCOGGIN,
8-4 ANDROSCOGGIN,	10-4 WALTHAM,
9-4 ANDROSCOGGIN,	12-4 HUGUENOT,
10-4 UTICA,	11-4 HUGUENOT.
10-4 PEQUOT,	

IN PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS.

6-4 UTICA,	5-4 WAMSUTTA,
6-4 WALTHAM,	5-4 NASHUA,
5-4 PEQUOT,	5-4 BOOT.

IN UNBLEACHED GOODS,
AN IMMENSE STOCK COMPRISING EVERY MAKE.

JUST RECEIVED,
TEN CASES CANTON FLANNELS.
All the above by the yard, piece or package, according to the wants of
FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
We are determined to increase our already
LARGE MUSLIN TRADE,
By always keeping the prices so low as to make it the interest of every consumer in and near Philadelphia to deal exclusively at our house.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
8 14 PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.
Though Times be Dull,
And Trade be Slack,
You must have Clothes
Upon your Back!
ONLY THINK OF IT!!
ROCKHILL & WILSON
HAVE MARKED DOWN, DOWN, DOWN, THE PRICE OF EVERY GARMENT IN THE
GREAT BROWN HALL!!!!
Think of it! Think of it!! Think of it!!! There is positively no manner of excuse for going shabby now, for you can get Clothes for ALMOST NOTHING at the GREAT BROWN HALL.
All ye! All ye!! All ye!!! Who are going out of town!!! Stop! Stop! Stop before you go, and take with you SOME OF THE CHEAPEST CLOTHES YOU EVER SAW IN YOUR LIFE!!!! THE CLOTHES OF THE GREAT BROWN HALL.
EVERY INDIVIDUAL MAN of the great public has an individual interest in calling at
THE GREAT BROWN HALL,
And inspecting the FINE RAIMENT now offered AT SHOCKING REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Needn't buy unless you want to,
But you will want to
When you see the mighty array of
SPLENDID CLOTHES
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.
PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few months ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

COAL.
IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at $6½ to $7 per ton, instead of paying $9 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively.
Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?
Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay aside *prejudice* with Anthracite at its present EXORBITANT RATES, and TRY if you cannot use Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least $2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal.
POWELTON COAL AND IRON CO.,
S. W. cor. Front and Walnut.
S. C. FORD & CO.,
Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike.
GEORGE A. HEBERTON,
Chesnut and Thirty-third streets.
R. B. WIGTON,
Walnut street, below Dock.
KEMBALL COAL & IRON CO.,
No. 325 Walnut street.
GEORGE MEARS,
7 8 stuth 1m4p No. 315½ Walnut street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1869.

The Scrimschaw Pavements.

Before the Scrimschaw (sometimes known as the Concrete) pavement was laid down in this city, whether it would answer or not became a mooted question. The upper part of Fifth avenue is now paved with it, and it is found to be just the thing, smooth enough to parlor-skate over or to play at billiards or ten-pins on. In fact, it is a practical evidence of the superiority of the Concrete over the Abstract, for when the Scrimschaw pavement was only a theory, its practical success was greatly and almost universally doubted.

Telegraphic Communication

between this city and Brooklyn is shut off for the present. No one seems to be much afflicted at the fact, no one indeed seems to be aware of it, although it is a fact that since Wednesday not a flash of electric intelligence has passed between the two cities. On that day, while the rocks at Hell Gate were being blasted, the cable communication was broken, and has not yet been re-established.

The new Woodruff Saloon

Palace Sleeping Car

arrived yesterday afternoon from Wilmington, Del. It is built for the Central Transportation Company, to run direct from Jersey City to Sacramento, and went yesterday on a trial trip as far as Elizabeth and back. It is to leave on Monday for Sacramento, bearing away the Congressional Retrenchment Committee, and about three dozen "guests," who will be carried gratis on condition of paying full fare!

Yesterday afternoon the first of

The Erie Railway Cabs

appeared on Broadway. Of course, it attracted a vast amount of attention, and was saluted by the *gamins* with "Three cheers for Fisk!" It was painted of a light grey color, and accommodated four persons.

You remember the fact of a young lady, at Glen Cove, L. I., recently

Marrying Her Father's Coachman.

The gentleman is now perfectly willing to resign the lady, on condition of receiving ten thousand dollars and no questions asked.

If you want to taste, as well as touch, California gold, I advise you, when you come to New York, to buy some of the

California Bartlett Pears.

When they first arrive they sell for sixty or seventy cents apiece. Those which arrived a few days ago have passed from ripeness into rottenness, and can now be bought for ten cents apiece.

You may perhaps have noticed in some of the New York newspapers persistent mention of

A Person Named Brentano,

who gratuitously supplies them with periodicals of every description. He is by birth a Frenchman, and by nature penurious, and, notwithstanding obstacles which would have blocked the progress of less indomitable men, has built up a business which many merchants more abundantly gifted with physical blessings might envy him. Some years ago his store—which, considering the business that he does, is one of the meanest looking little holes along Broadway—became the resort of young bloods and eccentricity-hunters, from the mere fact that the late Menken used to make her literary purchases there at five o'clock in the afternoons. The poetic equestrienne was wont to examine his stock with Mazeppian imperturbability, notwithstanding the warm regards showered upon her by a dozen fast young men.

Park Row and Broadway,

upon the sides which are to be occupied by the new Post Office, are utterly impassable. A wooden fence twelve feet high is flush with the curbstone, and the crowd which surges around that point of the city is three times its ordinary complexity. The fruiterers and newspaper venders who formerly made it their mart have been compelled to move further up, and this has not tended to the relief of Broadway in the vicinity of Canal street. Yesterday afternoon the joint committee of the Common Council, with the object of changing the site of the new Post Office, held an adjourned meeting. No one being present on the part of the Government, however, the meeting was adjourned until next Monday, in order then to receive any proposition that the Government might wish to present. The return from Washington of Mr. Mullett, chief architect, will by that time be looked for, and "something definite" be done.

Did you ever hear of

Pink Poodles?

Strange as it may seem, that is the canine caprice of the hour. In the midst of the shower tha yesterday afternoon distributed its salubrious wetness over the city, a little pug-nosed poodle dyed of a brilliant pink, made its debut on Broadway, near Union Square, accompanied by a young lady who evidently held towards it the relation of nursery-governess. This canine coloring is only an old fashion revived. It came to a dead stop some few months ago, and now promises to renew a spasmodic existence.

The squabble between the

Tailors and Their Employers

has subsided very quietly, both parties claiming the victory. About a dozen firms, capable of giving employment to two thousand men, have given in. The strike will probably end to-day, and by Monday the tailors will be holding their noses to the needle as pertinaciously as though no ambitious dreams of fifty per cent. increase of wages had ever disturbed their tranquillity. The shop-tailors' purposes are as crossed as their legs, and will probably remain so.

The Sorosis

has just been doing a good thing. This is the appointment of a presentation committee to wait upon Miss Ida Lewis, the Light House Heroine, and present her with a testimonial from that gentlemanly body of females. The committee consists of Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Van Brunt, Miss Fuller, and Miss Frost, and the testimonial is composed of the Sorosian insignia, enlarged, of solid gold and richly enamelled. Is presentation constitutes Miss Lewis an honorary member of the first Woman's Society in America. When the Sorosis meets, two duties generally lie before it, which it despatches with equal alacrity. These duties are—loquacity and lunch. At this last meeting, however, the fact that its subject was a woman, one of the noblest of her sex, seemed to urge the oratresses on, and instead of the launching of feminine philippics, some really good sensible sentences were hit off, which must last us until the next meeting in October.

The Beautiful Blonde!

It is understood that Mr. Henderson (the beautiful blond whom Miss Thompson touchingly styles her partner) sticks to his Markham, and that that young lady is to form an item in the Thompson troupe forthcoming in Philadelphia. If so, the tactics have been greatly changed. The pale Pauline, with the languidly sweet eyes and the sensuously tinted lips, was to have been relegated to the Tammany. After the glory of having been a favorite at Niblo's, this would have been painful indeed. But when personal beauty is unsupported by any other merit, except that of private irreproachability, the transit from the glowing theatre to the glaring music hall is rapid indeed. For this are we burlesque-blondists!

Apropos of

Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre,

Mr. E. L. Davenport is only engaged for six weeks, during the run of *Play*, and Mrs. Scott-Siddons (whose name figures among those of the stock company) only during the run of *Twelfth Night*.

ALI BABA.

Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the regular season will commence this evening with the performance of a new sensational drama entitled *Duly*, by Henry Leslie. This piece will be put upon the stage with new scenery and effects, and it will introduce to the public several of the new members of the company.

AT THE ARCH Duprez & Benedict's minstrels will perform this afternoon and evening. This troupe has been very successful during the week, and crowded houses have been in attendance nightly.

CITY ITEMS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING *of all kinds. Prices greatly reduced to close out summer stock. Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made Goods in Philadelphia, in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets,* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by
WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists,
No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET—Will close their large assortment of goods on hand at the following astonishing low prices, to make room for the immense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	$2·00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9¼ in., per doz.	1·50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1·25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	60
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2·25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1·50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4·00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4·75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces	15·00
White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	30·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7·50

The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

ASTONISHING!
A mong the many matters of surprise,
That almost daily meet our wondering eyes,
One that is worthy of an abler pen,
Is, false security of business men:
Trusting their money, valuables, and stocks,
In some dilapidated, rusty box,
With lock constructed on the ancient plan
Used for dog-collars, since the fall of man.
A button-hook might pick its secret spring,
A Seidlitz powder would blow up the thing!
Others a sort of fishy fabrics get,
Good for aquariums, being always wet,
In which their books and documents will mould,
And make an excellent manure, when old.
What need of risk, when any man may buy
A perfect safe, whereon he can rely?
MARVIN'S NEW SPHERICALS, of odd design,
Strength, dryness, durability combine,
In Fire-proofs fixed, beyond the reach of flame,
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The new Patent Spherical and Fire-proof Safes for sale by MARVIN & CO.,
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RICH French Decorated Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Vases, Figures, Fancy Goods, etc., at greatly reduced prices. These goods must be sold to make room for now arriving Fall importations. Those about to purchase will study their interest by calling and examining our large and varied stock. KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY WHITE FRENCH CHINA, Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets,
Containing 175 pieces, for.....$53
Smaller sets of 115 pieces, for.....$30
At KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY fine Gold-band French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, for $13·50, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BEST QUALITY White French China Tea Sets, 58 pieces, for $10, at KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—Those of our lady readers who use sewing machines—and they are numbered by thousands—know how often they have wished some one would invent an attachment to mark or crease one tuck while they are stitching another, as it always took longer to crease a tuck than to stitch it. Several attempts have been made by inventors to attain this, but nearly all have failed to accomplish the desired end satisfactorily, but we are happy to inform the ladies that a perfect tuck-maker is now in the market, and to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company belongs the credit of its invention and introduction, and those who have seen it pronounce it "just what was wanted." It is very simple in its construction and does not require five minutes' instruction to enable any one to use it perfectly. It is noiseless in its operation, does not wear or injure the machine in the least, and is already in great demand. Of course it is adapted especially to the "Grover & Baker" Sewing Machines, and is another evidence of the determination of this company to make theirs "the perfect sewing machine." By all means call and see these Tuck Creasers in operation at the Office of the Company or any of its agencies.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. READ'S INFANT RELIEF is the surest and safest remedy you can procure for Dysentery and Diarrhœa; it relieves pain, quiets restlessness, allays inflammation, and is indispensable in the nursery during the teething period. Endorsed by respectable physicians. Sold by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, and druggists generally.

DEMUTH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC STOMACH BITTERS.—A valuable tonic, composed of calisaya, cascarilla, wild cherry barks, etc.

OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC.—
CHARLES STOKES,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,
respectfully draws your attention by this notice, that the assortment of Fine Clothing now being made for his Fall business will be full and
UNSURPASSED IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICE.
A very great reduction from former prices will be made, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all.
The best cutters only employed, and customer work made in style and fit unequalled by any establishment in the State.
YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

MCCAW—McLEESE.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. M. Galley, Mr. GABRIEL MCCAW to Miss NANCY McLEESE, both of this city.

THOMPSON—CROUTHERS.—July 21, 1869, at No. 2008 Samson street, by Rev. Dr. T. B. Miller, Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON to Miss ISABELLA CROUTHERS, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ALTEMUS.—On Thursday, the 12th instant, THOMAS, son of Samuel T. and the late Charlotte E. Altemus, in the 28th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, W. E. Crockett, No. 335 N. Thirty-third street, on Monday morning, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

BAXTER.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, GEORGE BAXTER, aged 50 years, only son of Mrs. Sarah Baxter.

His relatives and friends, and the members of William B. Schneider Lodge, No. 419, A. Y. M.; also United States Lodge, No. 34, I. O. of O. F.; also, Arcadia Lodge, No. 13, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 102 Pegg street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

CHAVE.—On the 10th instant, HENRY CHAVE, in the 25d year of his age, son of the late George Chave, of New York.

The relatives and friends, also the Assistance Steam Fire Company, No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, George Clopp, No. 822 N. Third street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

FARR.—On the 13th instant, JAMES B., son of Mary G. and the late Elisha D. Farr, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1740 N. Thirteenth street, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery. (Washington papers please copy.)

MCDERMOTT.—On the 13th instant, EDWARD MCDERMOTT, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Jos. P. Hazzard, N. E. corner of Second and Almond streets, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services at St. Philip de Neri's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

MCGEEHAN.—Drowned, August 12, ROBERT MCGEEHAN, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No 534 Cresson street, on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 2½ o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—On the 12th instant, CHARLES R., son of Edward C. and Isabella Richardson, aged 5 months.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on the 11th instant, EDWARD H. THOMAS, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 135, A. Y. M., Philadelphia Lodge, No. 1, A. O. of G. F.; Rose Beneficial Society; James Page Library Company, and the Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1527 Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WOOD.—On the 11th instant, aged 63 years, FANNY L. WOOD, relict of the late Thomas M. Wood.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1614 N. Tenth street, on Monday morning, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

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T. E. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
8 mp. 4th, 1869. 8 10 6

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Marseilles Trimmings and Registered Edgings, cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
Fans very cheap.

Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans. [4 8 swf

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Fine Plaid and Striped Nainsook Muslins, from 25 to 62½ cents.
Beautiful Large Plaid Nainsooks for Dresses.
Plain Cambrics, Nainsooks and Mulls, in good assortment.
White Piques, all grades, from 25 cents to $1·25.
Fine Striped Piques, neat styles, 37½ and 40 cents.
White Shetland, Hernani, and Barege Shawls.
50 dozen Red Bordered Fringed Towels, at 25 cts.

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PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu1

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mwsfrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

NOTICE.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
7 8 thstu1mrp JEWELLERS.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 r

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, etc.

THE VIRTUES OF TAR.

A very ingenious "sell" upon the Royal Society of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the furore caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of TAR WATER. Sir Charles sent a communication to the President relating the circumstances of a sailor's breaking his leg on board of the guardship at Chatham, and its perfect union and cure by an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a second letter, stating that he had forgotten to state in the former correspondence that the leg was a *wooden one!* Although this joke was a sore one for the society, it did not injure the reputation of Tar as a remedy, for its legitimate cures were so wonderful that odes were written in its praise, and the celebrated Bishop Berkeley published two voluminous works describing, endorsing, and registering its virtues. From the failure of scientific men, at that period, to extract and concentrate the curative principle from the crude tar, its nauseousness caused it to fall into disuse, and its great healing powers were lost to mankind until Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart succeeded in depriving the specific of its unpleasant and crude particles, and in his PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL offering to the afflicted all that was valuable, while the other parts were eliminated by its careful preparation. As soon as this was accomplished the remedy was again endorsed by the faculty, and the cures were such as to convert its enemies and firmly establish it as one of the greatest blessings to suffering humanity. Its success was immediate and wide-spread, and its manufacture became of great importance and a source of wealth to its reviver. A long life was spent for the welfare of mankind by Dr. Wishart in perfecting his discovery and promulgating its usefulness, and at his decease (which took place but recently) the method of preparation and the extension of its usefulness devolved upon his sons.

Tar Cordial is an extremely potent and valuable medicine for the cure of throat and lung diseases. It combines, to a degree unknown in any other remedy, vigorous action with safety and harmlessness.

It cures colds and coughs with marvellous celerity, and is the only preparation which approaches to a specific. It does not cover and patch up, but eradicates disease by removing the cause, and, for obstinate, long-continued catarrhs, and consequently of the incipient stages of consumption, is the only certain remedy in the pharmacopœia. It would be a waste of the reader's time to enumerate cases, for the remedy is so well known, its virtues have been so thoroughly tested, that eulogy is superfluous and reference not requisite. Not only as an internal remedy is it valuable, but *externally* it heals sores and irritations, and as a pleasant fumigator in the sick room stands above all others.

The firm also are the proprietors and preparers of the same physician's celebrated Worm Sugar Drops, which, while pleasant to the palate and a treat to the child, effectually remove worms, and act as a mild purgative medicine, cleansing the system and removing those premonitory causes which might terminate in dangerous or fatal diseases.

Invalids suffering from any of the diseases to which we have alluded, or from dyspepsia, should send to

DR. WISHART,

At No. 232 North SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And obtain a circular, setting forth in detail the properties of the medicines sold by him.

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXXVI.

BASE-BAWLING.

BY A YOUNG ATHLETIC.

Holding His First Base.

I.

The drum sticks were falling thick and fast
As round the house a youth there past;
Who bore a drum and smiling face,
And beat and shouted, "My first base!"
"Base-ball!"

II.

The noonday sun was pouring down
Upon a meadow sere and brown,
Where stood a youth with bat on high;
Loud to his comrades rang the cry,
"Base-ball!"

Pitcher and Batter.

III.

He hopes to win himself a name,
By playing soon "a great match game;"
For him 'twill be the greatest fun
To hear the words "Live Oaks have won."
"Base-ball!"

IV.

His brow was bumped, his eye was black,
His coat was torn from off his back;
But still, like battered bugle rung,
The accents of that swollen tongue,
"Base-ball!"

A Fowl Ball.

V.

Around the field he saw the light
Of friendly faces beaming bright;
Just by his head a ball has flown,
And from his lips escapes a groan,
"Base-ball!"

VI.

"Now stop the game," the old man said,
"The 'second base' has smashed his head.
The 'pitcher,' too, has sprained his wrist,
The 'umpire's' brain is in a mist."
"Base-ball!"

His First Inn-ing.

VII.

"Oh, drop that ball!" the maiden said,
"And make a long 'home run' instead."
A "hot ball" hit him in the eye,
But still he answered with a sigh,
"Base-ball!"

VIII.

"Beware! you'll soon be out on foul!"
This was the fielder's awful howl;
But still re-echoed in his ear,
In that deep voice, so thick and queer,
"Base-ball!"

His Ninth Inn-ing.

IX.

"Used up," he sank upon the ground,
While pitying comrades gathered round,
And in the awful throes of death
He murmured with his latest breath,
"Base-ball!"

X.

There on the cold earth, drear and gray,
To perfect jelly mashed, he lay,
While o'er the summer fields afar
Was heard the victor's loud hurza,
"Base-ball!"

Making His Home Run.

LOVE LYRIC.

When eyes are lustrous,
And locks are clust'rous,
And teeth are pearly, and cheeks are pink,
Oh, the limitless lot
Of ecstatical rot
A fellow gets writing you'd scarcely think!

When lips are smiling,
And looks beguiling,
When croquet's in season, and moonlight walks,
May the critics pardon—
Nor Heaven be hard on—
The terrible nonsense a fellow talks!

A TROTTING MATCH.

At a certain splendid evening party a haughty young beauty turned to a student who stood near her and said:—

"Cousin John, I understand your eccentric friend L—— is here. Do bring him here and introduce him to me."

The student went in search of his friend, and at length found him lounging on a sofa.

"Come, L——" said he, "my beautiful cousin Catharine wishes to be introduced to you."

"Well, trot her out, John," drawled L——, with an affected yawn.

John returned to his cousin and advised her to defer the introduction to a more favorable time, repeating the answer he had received.

The beauty bit her lip, but the next moment said:—"Well, never fear, I shall insist on being introduced."

After some delay L—— was led up and the ceremony of introduction was performed. Agreeably surprised by the beauty and commanding appearance of Catherine, L—— made a profound bow; but, instead of returning it, she stepped backwards, and, raising her glass, surveyed him deliberately from head to foot; then, waving the back of her hand towards him, drawled out:—

"Trot him off, John! trot him off! That is enough."

A young man having preached for Dr. Edmonds one day was anxious to get a word of approval for his labor of love. The grave Doctor, however, did not introduce the subject, and his younger brother was obliged to bait the hook for him:—

"I hope, sir, I did not weary your people by the length of my sermon to-day."

"No, sir, not at all; nor by the depth either."

The young man was silent.

Said Lord John Russell to Mr. Hume at a social dinner, "What do you consider the object of legislation?"

"The greatest good to the greatest number."

"What do you consider the greatest number?" continued his lordship.

"Number one," was the commoner's prompt reply.

A Parisian editor pestered a prominent official with offers of newspaper assistance. The minister endured it for some time, but finally replied:—

"My dear friend, you are mistaken. If geese did once save the capital, it was not with their quills."

CURIOUS.—Is it not strange that when a shipwrecked sailor talks about his having been "washed on shore," he seldom or never mentions what description of soap he found best adapted to his purpose? However, let's hope that some day or other we may be to (wel)l(e)d.

An Irishman went to live in Scotland for a short time, but didn't like the country.

"I was sick all the time I was there," said he, "and if I had lived there till this time I'd been dead a year ago."

TRUE POLITENESS.—If you carve a turkey, and it should be tough, and slip off the dish through your awkwardness, and it falls into a lady's lap, it is reckoned polite to make a bow, and say, "Please, ma'am, may I trouble you for that turkey again?"

"Nature has written 'honest man' on his face," said a man to Jerrold, speaking of a person in whom Jerrold's faith was not altogether blind.

"Humph!" Jerrold replied; "then the pen must have been a very bad one."

ELEGANT GENT.—"Well, on consideration, I suppose I can allow you a couple of thousand per annum for pocket handkerchiefs; but be as easy as you can, my dear, on gloves. How will a hundred and fifty dollars per month do?"

An orator, who had raised his audience to a great height by his lofty soarings, exclaimed, "I will now close in the beautiful and expressive language of the poet—I forget his name—and—and—I forget what he said too."

A traveller breakfasting at an Arkansas hotel requested the waiter to take his cup of coffee out into the yard and pump some of the water out of it.

"John! John!" shouted an old gentleman to his son, "get up: the sun is up before you."

"Very well," said John; "he has further to go than we have."

TOO TRUE.—As many marriages, by their unhappy terminations, would seem to have been planned by Satan, they may be looked upon in the light of "*Lucifer-matches!*"

The fellow who slept under the "cover of night" complains that he came very near freezing.

The minister who boasted of preaching without notes, didn't mean to be understood as referring to greenbacks.

Quilp suggests hair-pins as the only sure preventive of hair falling off.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.—If you have taper fingers, mind you don't burn them.

MOTTO FOR AN ENGRAVER.—Cut and come again.

MOTTO FOR A REJECTED SUITOR.—He wooed and she wouldn't.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very valuable Business Stand. Three-story brick Store and Dwelling, S. E. corner of Ninth and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, September 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the S. E. corner of Ninth and Cherry streets; containing in front on Ninth street 18 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth along Cherry street 95 feet to a 4-feet wide alley. It has all the modern conveniences, and is in excellent order, having been recently improved by the present owner at great expense. The location is desirable for almost any kind of business, being in one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and is well situated and adapted for a banking institution, which is much needed in this particular business locality. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, and is a good business stand. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 7 14 21 9 4] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Five new three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, and 1524 Christian street, west of Fifteenth street. On Tuesday, August 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those five new three-story brick messuages, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, west of Fifteenth street, Nos. 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, each containing in front on Christian street 18 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet, to a 4-feet wide alley. They have saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, Baltimore heater, etc. Terms, about $2000 may remain on each. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1516 Christian street. Sale absolute. They will be sold separately.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 7 12 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF heirs.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very valuable business stand. Three-story brick store, No. 343 North Third street, above Vine street, 20 by 128 feet. On Tuesday, September 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Third street, between Vine and Callowhill streets, No. 343; containing in front on Third street 20 feet, and extending in depth 128 feet. The easternmost part of the lot is occupied as a beer garden. It is situate in a very valuable business neighborhood. Subject to a yearly quit rent of 1 shilling and 8 pence sterling. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 7 14 21 9 4 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, AND CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST AND MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office, room No. 43 Army Building, corner of Green and Houston streets, or directed to Post Office box No. 2269, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., September 10, 1869, for supplying the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Philadelphia, as follows, viz.:—

25 barrels Pork, Mess or Prime Mess—which to be stated—to be at least 200 pounds of meat per barrel, in original packages preferred.

5450 lbs. first quality thoroughly smoked Bacon Sides in tierces, or smoked Bacon shoulders, which to be stated.

210 barrels of first quality, extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of Flour.

2300 pounds prime White Beans, to be packed in barrels, head-lined.

1700 pounds Carolina Rice, in clean, good stout oak barrels.

1300 pounds Rio Coffee in sacks.

5100 pounds of clean, dry Brown Sugar, equal in quality to Stewart's "C" Sugar, in barrels, head-lined.

337 gallons Cider Vinegar, in barrels.

430 pounds best quality of Adamantine Candles, to be 16 ounces to the pound, packed in boxes.

1600 pounds good hard Soap, packed in boxes, full weight.

1200 pounds clean, dry, fine Salt.

100 pounds pure black Pepper, ground, in ¼ lb. papers, packed in boxes.

180 pounds of plug Tobacco, Army standard.

100 pounds best quality breakfast Bacon, in barrel.

200 pounds sugar-cured Hams, packed in barrels.

65 pounds smoked beef Tongues, in box.

160 pounds smoked Beef, in box.

200 pounds Codfish, in box.

60 half boxes Sardines, in box.

35 pounds black Tea, in box.

450 pounds coffee Sugar "A," in barrels.

550 pounds cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels.

50 pounds dried Peaches, in box.

50 pounds dried Apples, in box.

24 cans preserved Peaches,
48 cans Corn,
48 cans Peas,
48 cans Lima Beans,
24 cans Pineapples,
36 cans Currant Jelly,
24 cans Quince Preserves,
48 cans Tomatoes,
} 2 pound cans, packed in boxes.

24 bottles Lemon Flavoring Extract, in box.

24 bottles Vanilla Flavoring Extract, in box.

36 bottles Worcestershire Sauce, in box.

24 bottles Mustard, in box.

300 pounds Lard in 5 lb. boxes.

One-half of these stores are required for immediate delivery, and the other half about 10th November next. No charge for storage. Samples of all, except the meats, lard, bottled, and canned articles, must be delivered, if by express or otherwise, free, with the proposals, and referred to therein, also a printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on each package.

Blanks for proposals furnished on application by mail, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN,
8 10 6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction, in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of Hospital Furniture and Appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

3000 Tin Basins, 3000 Iron Bedsteads, 3000 Delf Bowels, 900 Leather Buckets, 500 Wooden Buckets, 19,000 Tin Cups, 2500 Delf Dishes, assorted; 15,000 Knives and Forks, each; 2000 Litters, 300 Delf Pitchers, 4000 Delf Plates, 500 Delf Tea-pots, 600 Salt-cellars, 1200 Razors and Strops, 1500 Spittoons, 10,000 Tablespoons, 6000 Teaspoons, 50 Mess Chests, 800 Rubber Cushions, 5000 yards Gutta-percha Cloth, 2000 Gutta-percha Bed-covers, and a large variety of other articles, embracing Funnels, Corkscrews, Dippers, Gridirons, Lanterns, Scales and Weights (shop), Slates and Pencils, Bedside-tables, Sick-chairs, Cots, Horse-litters, Coffee-mills, Tin Tumblers, etc., etc.

With a small exception the above articles are new. Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon application.

Terms cash, in Government funds only; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all purchases to be removed within five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army. 8 13 4t

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 9 29

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

6 18 thstusm PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street.

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 lrp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SCREEN.

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,

AND OTHER INSECTS.

For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders, and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 9 15

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.

The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared fr m the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.

P. J. JORDAN,
7 1 2m No. 230 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut streets.

NORNY'S TASTELESS

Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 126 North SECOND St., Philada.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved

LOW STEAM APPARATUS,

Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 2m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S

WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	126,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
22,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,600 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,631 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 500 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,900 Par. Market value,	$1,130,225 25
Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	323,496 04
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $2156. Estimated value	1,313 0
Cash in bank	116,136 98
Cash in drawer	412 65
	116,553 73
	$1,647,207 80

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James G. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

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Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 261 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000

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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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	Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
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To London	105	To London
To Paris	115	To Paris

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	FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.	STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool
Halifax	20	Halifax
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

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WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail TUESDAY, August 19, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

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Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

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The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Singing Ministers.

An exchange wonders that more attention is not paid to vocal music in the theological seminaries, and thinks that a singing minister wields a power which all should seek to obtain, and which none can afford to lose:—

"We have in our mind's eye a young minister, recently settled in New England, who, in addition to his many other excellencies, is a good singer—not by any extraordinary gift of nature, but as the fruit of culture. He has simply learned to sing, and can at any time lead in this service. One of the first things he did, after his settlement, was to appoint for the church a singing meeting, to be held once a week. This he proposes to make a religious meeting, with song for its chief element. He attends it himself, leads the singing, instructs the people, gradually introduces new tunes, and makes them familiar by practice, and thus prepares his congregation to sing the praises of God on the Sabbath. The experiment, in his hands, works like a charm. His power over the people, and his power to benefit them, are immensely increased by this singing meeting. He is himself a *singing minister*—doing what others might do, if they had acquired his power to do it."

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

METHODIST.

—The Vineland (New Jersey) Seminary is rapidly approaching completion. The building is being constructed of "American building block," and in appearance will be one of the handsomest educational buildings in the State.

—A valuable lot for a church has been secured at the corner of Fifth street and Erie avenue, in this city, with a front of eighty-three and a third feet on the latter and one hundred feet on the former street. The avenue in width will compare with Broad street. It costs $1000 cash.

—The Methodists of San Jose, Cal., have just built a church, costing $20,000, to replace the one burned down by the persecutors of the Chinese.

—The *Methodist Protestant* knows of a case where sponge cake and wine have been employed instead of bread and wine of the communion-table.

—The Methodists report revivals in Sweden, which have within the past nine months increased their membership from 424 to 929. In Germany and Switzerland there are 321 "appointments" or preaching places, being 32 more than last year.

—A union communion service of Methodists, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians was lately held in Warsaw, N. Y. The Methodist pastor preached.

—The House of the Good Shepherd, New York, the Romanist convent where Mary Ann Smith, the Methodist girl, is still confined, has just put up a new building.

—It will take $70,000 to pay the debt, build the tower, and buy the chime for the Metropolitan Methodist Church of Washington. Dr. Newman proposes to raise it all before January.

—Rev. E. R. Keyes, of Portland, Me., who lately left the Methodists for the Swedenborgians, sends us the following in denial of some statements which we took from a Methodist paper. He says: "In your issue of July 8th I find a paragraph relating to myself, which contains statements so contrary to fact that I cannot suffer it to pass unnoticed. It is charged that at the late session of the Maine Conference 'I assured Bishop Clark that I was thoroughly a Methodist in doctrine.' This is simply untrue. I gave no such assurance to him or to any one else. I was accused of *having preached* heresy on certain points of doctrine. This I denied, save on a few minor points; but made no broad or general declarations of Methodist orthodoxy. It is also alleged that I 'wished to be reappointed to the same charge'—viz., Chesnut street. I believed and said that I *ought* to be reappointed, and that the interests of that church required it; and so I still think. But I stated that, on *personal* grounds, I would not turn my hand over to decide it either way. Let me also say that the Bishop was free from all blame in the transaction. He evidently acted conscientiously in the whole matter, and according to the best light he had. He knew nothing of my private views, and had no evidence that I had been preaching anything contrary to the essential doctrines of Methodism; for I had carefully abstained from doing this."—*Independent.*

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregational church in Amherst, Conn. has put into its new church a pulpit built of cedar from Lebanon and olive-wood. The wood was given by Mr. Bliss, of Beirut.

—The minutes of Ohio, just published, show 189 Congregational churches, being an increase of 6, and 128 ministers. The church members are 16,497, an increase of 1224.

—The Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, of San Francisco, is called to the pastorate of the Third Congregational Church, of New Haven, Conn.

—Dr. Raleigh's Congregational church, in London, has, with its branch churches, 929 members, 3 day schools, 5 mission Sunday schools, and 2000 scholars. It contributed last year over $20,000 for charities.

—The Second Congregational Church of Washington, Dr. Sunderland's, has now been fully organized, and begins services on the first Sabbath of September, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

BAPTIST.

—The First African Baptist Church of Richmond, Virginia, has a membership of 4583 persons, and baptized during the past year 500 persons.

—Professor Park, on a recent Sabbath, assisted Mr. Spurgeon in administering the sacrament.

—The officers of the Baptist Bible Union say: —"This very week a version of the New Testament for aborigines of our own continent is pressed upon our benevolent attention; but we have not the pecuniary means to put it into type."

—The Baptist Home Mission Board are asking $70,000 from the churches for the education of colored preachers in the schools of the South.

—A large tent, capable of accommodating 1500 people, to be used for religious work in Kansas, was dedicated in Chicago last week. Two energetic Kansas clergymen, Baptists, the Rev. H. K. Stimson, of Ottawa, and the Rev. Winfield Scott, of Leavenworth, propose to travel with this tent through the new towns and cities of this great State, where there are no meeting-houses, and hold a series of religious meetings.

EPISCOPAL.

—It is said that the Committee on the Endowment of the Diocese of Albany will sue the subscribers to the endowment fund for the amount of their subscriptions. They refuse to pay because the $40,000 to be raised in New York, on which their subscriptions were conditioned, is not forthcoming.

—The *Living Church*, speaking of the controversy between Bishops Whitehouse and Cummins, asks if bishops would not do well, in the interest of their order, to observe at least that artificial respect to one another which is cultivated by judges of the civil courts.

—The volunteer committee which has in hand the revision of the Prayer Book has presented a preliminary report, which is condemned by the *Episcopalian* as not being radical enough in its changes, and as depending too closely on old forms of the rituals.

—Dean Stanley preached on the Fourth of July in Westminster Abbey, in which he referred to the day, and to the sin and danger of keeping up old animosities against America. "Finally," he cried, "woe to those who by act or word strive to put asunder those whom, by blood, speech, race, and the grace of His Gospel, God hath joined together."

—On Sunday morning, 1st instant, the Rev. J. W. Durant, a highly educated colored man, a native of Barbados, West Indies, and a graduate of the Divinity School, West Philadelphia, was ordained minister of the Gospel according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, at the church of the Holy Trinity, in this city.

—Dr. Boggs, for invading whose fold in New Brunswick, N. J., Mr. Tyng was convicted, has resigned his rectorship, and become a general missionary for the diocese.

—Dr. Muhlenburg, in his "Brotherly Words," says:—"We have to report a grand response to our appeal for the establishment of the Old Men's Home at St. Johnland—in a gift for the purpose by Mr. John D. Wolfe, of ten thousand dollars."

PRESBYTERIAN.

—At a late meeting of the First Presbytery of New York, the Rev. Mr. Todd asked for and obtained a letter of dismission, to connect with the South Minnesota Presbytery of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

—The Rev. J. S. Hawk, at a special meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery, held on the 3d of July, was released from the pastoral charge of East Liberty congregation, and granted a certificate of ministerial standing to connect with a Presbytery of the Old School Church.

—The *Occident* of San Francisco says:—"It is worthy of notice that five Presbyterian churches have been built in the southwestern part of Sonoma county, Cal., chiefly through the labors of the Rev. Thomas Frazer. That at Two Rocks cost about $3500. That at Tomales cost about $4000, but was burnt just before completion. Another has been erected at somewhat less cost. The church at Bloomfield, not yet finished, is to cost $7000. The one at Bodega Corners will cost $2500 or $3000. There is also a smaller building at Valley Ford, where services are held. The church at Santa Rosa completes the list."

—The Old School Presbyterians call for $085,000 for their church boards, besides $108,000 expected from legacies, etc. They ask from the churches $270,000 for foreign missions, $175,000 for domestic missions, $64,000 for church extension, and from $40,000 to $47,000 each for education, publication, disabled ministers, and freedmen. Of the whole amount the New York Synod is assessed for $196,082, or $9·71 per member, while Kansas is assessed but $1·05 per member.

—The minutes of the Old and New School Churches have just been published, from which we learn the following statistics:—Ministers, O. S., 2381; N. S., 1848; total, 4229; churches, O. S., 2740; N. S., 1631; total, 4371; members, O. S., 258,903; N. S., 172,560; total, 431,463; in Sunday schools, O. S., 234,089; N. S., 192,264; total, 426,353; congregational expenses, O. S., $3,180,102; N. S., $2,866,940; total, $6,047,042; paid to benevolent boards, O. S., $868,573; N. S., $345,737, total, $1,214,310. These, with some other contributions, give a grand total of $8,146,804. The average contributions for all purposes are $17·48 per member in the Old School and $21·56 in the New School. Supposing that one member in two and a half has a separate income, and that they pay 10 per cent. of their income for the support of religion, it would show an average income of $437 in the Old School and of $541 in the New School. The Methodists have somewhat over twice as many ministers and members, not including probationers, and 2½ times as many churches, and report about a quarter less contributions for benevolent purposes, compared with the United Presbyterian bodies. The Congregational minutes, compiled six months earlier, show three-fourths as many ministers, somewhat less than three-fourths as many churches and members, as the two schools united. The reports for benevolent contributions, not being given to denominational boards, are imperfect; but indicate as much as three-fourths of those of the Presbyterians.

CATHOLIC.

—The Marseilles journals state that a mine having been explored in a quarry on the side of the hill Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde, an enormous mass of stone, containing not less than five cubic metres and weighing about fifteen tons, was detached and rolled down the declivity as far as the church of St. Francois d'Assisi, on the Boulevard Vanban. It broke through the wall of the sacred edifice, making a hole of five square yards in extent, and only stopped at the high altar, part of which it smashed. Happily the building was empty at the time, or the consequences might have been most serious. The block was so large that it was obliged to be sawn to pieces to get it out of the church.

—The bishops of Germany have decided to hold a Preliminary Council in September, at Fulda, with a view of preparing the subjects which it concerns them to submit to the Council.

—On July 20 the Archbishop of Westminster laid the corner-stone of a new church (of which the building is considerably advanced) at Bow. It is situated in the ground adjoining the Convent of the Dominicanesses, and it will be a prominent object, as it fronts the high road. The architect is Mr. Blount.

—On July 17 fifteen priests, from the Congregation of Foreign Missions at Paris, embarked at Marseilles for the purpose of preaching the Gospel in heathen countries.

—The Marquis of Bute has promised the munificent sum of two thousand pounds to a Catholic literary society which is about to be formed.

—The Pope's elder brother, Count Mastai Ferretti, is just dead at Sinigaglia at the age of eighty-seven.

—The annual pilgrimage to the scene of the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury took place on July 13, under the direction of Fathers Wilfrid, Sigebert, and Swithbert O. S. B.

—A Catholic congress, presided over by the Prince Primate of Hungary, was opened at Pesth on July 15.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

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White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

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Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

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WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

They are also constantly receiving importations of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.

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TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S

Large Establishment,

No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·30 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·00 A. M.

9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.

5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $6, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 4·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion ..... 6·15 A. M.
Mail ..... 8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation ..... 6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours ..... 7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car) ..... 11·30 A. M.
Mail ..... 4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion ..... 5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Ateo Accommodation ..... 10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do. ..... 2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do. ..... 5·45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Ateo ..... 12·15 noon.
Haddonfield ..... 2·45 P. M.
Hammonton ..... 5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street ..... 8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic ..... 4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

9 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 6·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train ..... 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A.M., 1·10 and 7·00 P. M.
Fast Line ..... 11·30 A. M.
Erie Express ..... 11·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation ..... 4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... 5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express ..... 8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express ..... 10·30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express ..... 3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express ..... 6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail ..... 9·35 A. M.
Fast Line ..... 9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train ..... 9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train ..... 12·30 P. M.
Erie Express ..... 4·20 P. M.
Day Express ..... 4·20 P. M.
Southern Express ..... 6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation ..... 9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia, from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ..... 10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie ..... 10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 6·20 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven ..... 7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ..... 11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia ..... 9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ..... 6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport ..... 7·50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia ..... 4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·20 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning, from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·30 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at

THE LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

The Great Northwest—Its Need of a Highway—Inexhaustible Resources—The Lake Superior Railroad a Success—A Feeder to the Northern Pacific—Capabilities of the Latter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 8, 1869.

After a most delightful journey from Philadelphia, our Lake Superior excursion party arrived in this city on Friday evening. Thanks to pleasant, genial companionship, the long distance travelled was made a comparatively short one. The last day of our trip was especially enjoyable. As we rode over the beautiful rolling prairies of Iowa and Minnesota, we were so fired with the view as to be hardly able to control our enthusiasm. This Northwest is a grand country—grand in its climate, in its productions, and in its people.

I am very much pleased with the latter. They exhibit an energy of will and effort that would astonish our bustling Easterners, and they have something tangible in the extent of the great empire which they and their children have to develop. Everybody here is alive and eager on the subject of the Northern Pacific Railroad. That topic is the first one introduced and the main one dwelt upon by all whom we have as yet met. The whole Northwest is looking that way, and I had no idea of the intensity of the feeling upon the matter until I came among them.

Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, with whom we had the pleasure of travelling a short distance, expressed himself with intense earnestness on the subject of this great highway across the continent. General Hancock, who has just arrived from Montana, says, "The country is the greatest the Lord ever made, and the road cannot but be a success from the start." The Governor informed us that a large number of the people of Wisconsin are selling their improved farms to Norwegian settlers, and are going to Montana to live. In Chicago and St. Paul we hear the same talk. It is on everybody's tongue—"Give us the North Pacific." Let me venture this prediction, which I believe a sound one:—It won't be three years after the road shall have been opened up to Montana before it will have a larger population than Minnesota now has. I always was a lover of our American institutions, but this trip has made me more so than ever. I quite sympathize with our English friends at the smallness of their island. We have got the greatest empire in the world to develop, and I cannot but feel proud that we have such an inheritance.

And now let me say a few words about the subject of our immediate interest here, the Lake Superior road, in which so many of the citizens of your city and State are largely interested. A short time since it had an existence only on paper, and in the brains of its wise projectors. Many will remember what a few months since it was that the bonds of the road were put into the hands of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and how within fifteen days the whole loan was marketed.

To ascertain its true condition, we yesterday ran over it as far as completed, and for the benefit of those who have invested in it, I will try to give you its exact status. As far as my observation and judgment extend, it is most admirably constructed. The road is as smooth as your own great highways, and the station buildings are equal to any. Everything promises security and prosperity to the bondholders. The road-bed is well made, wide, and well ditched on every side. The grades are easy, the curves very few and slight; in fact, at one place the road runs twenty-six miles in an air-line. The telegraph is substantially constructed, and will be finished in three weeks. The road-bed is now open to Rush City, fifty-four miles from St. Paul. The road-bed is made eight miles further; and by this time next week that much more iron will be down. The track will be laid to the Lake division, thirty miles from Duluth, before cold weather.

As for the prospects of traffic, if the elevators were now up and the road finished a great business would be done this year. Its trade even now is not to be despised. In the single item of transporting cord wood to St. Paul, it will earn twenty thousand dollars this year. At Snake river, sixty million feet of lumber will be cut this year, most of which runs into the St. Croix, and thence to the Mississippi. When the Lake Superior road is open, that lumber will be sawed at Pine City, and shipped by it to this city. Talk about the cars coming back empty! Why, I can tell you that the wheat traffic must look to its laurels, or the lumber will beat it. Besides, anthracite coal can be brought from Erie, and retailed here at $11·50 per ton. The grain propellers will gladly carry it cheaply for ballast.

There is no end to the capabilities of the Lack Superior and the Mississippi Railroad. Remember that it will receive a large proportion of the carrying trade of the North Pacific, and contribute in return to the latter, for the building of this is now only a question of two or three years. It is simply ridiculous to talk of there being no traffic between the head of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence. Mr. Dunlap, Superintendent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, says this road will carry five million bushels of grain in its first year's trade. And one of our companions, Mr. B——, whose name is a tower of strength financially and morally throughout Pennsylvania, declares he would not hesitate to recommend the bonds as an investment to his dearest friend.

I will repeat that the construction of the Northern Pacific route is urgently demanded by the necessities of this wonderful section, and that the people are determined to have a continental highway running by their own doors. From my partial observations, and from examinations of unquestioned data, I believe its construction will be easier than the Central and Union route, while there can be no comparison between them in regard to way traffics. Financially it cannot but prove a success. Eastern folks have no conception of the capabilities of these Western roads. In the past three months the Central Pacific Railroad had gross earnings amounting to $1,703,350; its operating expenses were $920,341, and net earnings of $783,009, equal to seven millions annual receipts, with profits nearly one-half. Any one who is acquainted with the natural resources of the belt of land stretching from Lake Superior to the Pacific, will concede that a road fostering the development of mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, timber, and its rich farm lands will richly reward its enterprising projectors.

PENN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—At 8 o'clock this morning William Leckreidt, charged with the shooting of James Maguire on Friday of last week, had a further hearing before Alderman Kerr. Dr. Longstreth, a resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, testified that Maguire had improved so much that his life was out of danger, when the magistrate admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $2000. Morris Bischoff, resident at No. 402 St. John street, appeared on the bail bond.

JUMPED OVERBOARD.—This morning, at 9 o'clock, a young and respectably-dressed German girl ran down the second wharf below Vine street, and, before she could be stopped, jumped into the Delaware. Every attempt was made to rescue her, but she was drowned. Her body has not been recovered.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—At half-past 5 o'clock this morning the rag store of Jacob Walter, No. 258 Oxford street, was damaged by fire to the value of $900. The fire was extinguished by the Taylor Hose Company.

FOUND DROWNED.—Robert McGeehan, aged fourteen years, residing in Cresson street, Sixth ward, was found drowned this morning in the Delaware at Race street. The deceased had been missing from his home for several days past.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Its Third Annual Session.

On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, the National Labor Congress will assemble in this city, at Assembly Buildings. This organization, which was started in 1866, now includes representatives from almost every branch of labor.

The following table will give an idea of the numerical strength of some of these organizations:—

NATIONAL UNIONS.

Name.	*Branches.*	*Members.*
Carpenters and Joiners	77	6,000
Cigar Makers	95	5,000
Bricklayers	70	15,000
Typographical Union	112	14,000
Knights of St. Crispin	147	50,000
Coopers	20	5,000
Plasterers	18	2,500
Iron Moulders	204	11,000
Machinists and Blacksmiths	120	10,000
Grand Forge of the United States	48	1,600
Engineers	11	621
Tailors	35	2,000
Locomotive Firemen	35	3,000
Masons	8	2,000
Painters	7	1,500
Metal Workers	5	850
Cigar Makers	25	2,500
Miners	30	30,000
Total	1063	168,571

This table, it will be seen, includes only a portion of the different branches or labor represented in the National Labor Union, but a fair estimate can be made from the above as to its strength.

The Germans of this city have perfected a Central Labor Union, under the control of the National, and are now busy organizing branches in every ward.

The Congress which is to assemble on Monday will be the largest and most important one yet convened, and will be attended by delegates from almost all the States and Territories. Among the eminent guests expected to be present are General Wynn, of San Francisco; ex-Judge Briggs, of Nebraska; General Hugh Wynn, of Kansas; General B. F. Butler of Massachusetts; Senators Sprague and Fowler, Representatives Julian and Cary, and Brick Pomeroy, of New York.

As the Union makes no distinction as to color, creed, or sex, there will be a number of colored delegates present, and a representative from the Saratoga Woman's Suffrage Convention. Since the death of the late President of the Union the duties of that office have devolved upon the Vice-President, Mr. C. H. Lucker, of New York, who has just issued the following:—

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION, PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1869.—To the Working People of the United States:—The recent sudden death of our honored and lamented leader, Mr. William H. Sylvis, has unexpectedly devolved upon me the cares and responsibilities attending the Presidency of the National Labor Union. While we deeply deplore our almost irreparable loss, and bow in submission to the decree of an inscrutable Providence, it becomes my imperative duty, as his successor, to urge upon the workingmen and women of the country, with renewed earnestness, the importance of being represented at the ensuing session of the Labor Congress, and repledging our devotion to those principles in the promulgation and carrying out of which the welfare of the toiling millions of the country is involved. The session, as heretofore announced, will be held in the city of Philadelphia, commencing on Monday, August 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Delegates will please report on their arrival at No. 333 Harmony street.

C. H. LUCKER,
President National Labor Union.

A large number of the delegates are expected in town to-day and the remainder between this and Monday.

The following are the Resident Committees on Labor Department and Eight Hour:—Resident Committee at Washington, D. C.—J. C. C. Whaley, Alex. Campbell, A. M. Puett, A. C. Cameron, and H. H. Day. Committee on Labor Department.—Alex. Campbell, A. C. Cameron, and A. T. Cavis. Committee on Eight Hour Law—J. C. C. Whaley, A. T. Cavis, and S. F. Cary.

ROBESON.

The Secretary at the Navy Yard—His Arrival Yesterday Afternoon—His Reception of the Officers This Morning.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in this port on board the United States steamer Tallapoosa, hence from Annapolis. Vice-Admiral David D. Porter and his private secretary accompanied him. As the steamer neared the yard, the distinguished personages she carried were saluted with fifteen guns from the United States receiving ship, and welcomed by the cheers of the men on that vessel.

The Tallapoosa drew into the wharf. Commodore Marchand, commandant at the Navy Yard, in company with some of the officials, was in waiting. On landing the Secretary and Admiral were received, and an informal welcome was tendered them. There were no speeches nor ceremonies. A carriage was near by, and Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter entering it, were driven rapidly to the Continental Hotel. There an inquiry was made for General Sherman, who, accompanied by his daughter, had arrived in the city from Washington at 11 o'clock A. M., and put up at the Continental. The General was absent, paying a friendly visit. The Secretary then again entering his carriage, was driven back to the Navy Yard.

This morning at 6 o'clock he and the Admiral, while awaiting breakfast on the ship, sauntered off into the yard and made an inspection of the different workshops before the men had arrived. Workmen and officers were taken somewhat by surprise when they learned of this trick of the Secretary to secure a fair view, unobstructed by saluting scores or unimpeded by officious kindness. Everything, however, was found in order, and all was satisfactory.

During the morning General Sherman came to the yard, and was at once located in the rooms of the Tallapoosa which had been set apart for him. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie also appeared, and assumed quarters on this vessel.

At half-past 10 o'clock the Secretary formally received the officers of the yard. A company of marines, in full uniform, was drawn up to do him service, and a salute of eighteen guns was fired in his honor. The officers were all in the uniform of their rank. The reception was devoid of ceremony, no speeches being made save those of introduction.

Prior to the reception, Mr. G. W. Baird, Engineer of the Tallapoosa, had, in accordance with orders, got up steam, and was to be ready to start the vessel at any moment. The reception over, the Secretary at once returned to the vessel, and at noon she steamed down the river.

New York is her first place of destination, after stopping for a brief while at the League Island ironclad depot; thence she goes to Newport, to Boston, to Portsmouth, and to Eastport, Me..

THE SCOTTISH GAMES.—On Monday next the eleventh annual games of the Caledonian Club of this city, will be held at Oakdale Park. These exhibitions have heretofore attracted large crowds, and the present one promises to have a very large number of spectators. The sports of the day include Putting the Stone; Standing Jump; Tossing the Caber; Throwing the Hammer; Running High Leap; Short Race (once round); Short Race (boys under 14 years of age); Hitch and Kick; Sack Race; Highland Fling; Sword Dance; Vaulting with the Pole; Hurdle Race (three times round); Hurdle Race (boys under 14 years) twice round; Standing High Leap; Long Race (three times round); Sack Race (boys under 14 years of age); Quoits played outside the circle). The Club will parade to the depot of the Germantown Railroad at 8 o'clock in the morning, from their headquarters, at Eighth and Walnut streets.

"THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES" is the name of the new Republican organization formed last night at Gaskell's Hall, Camden, N. J. Samuel Archer, Esq., was chosen President, with Mr. Abels as Secretary. A committee to draft resolutions and to prepare a constitution consists of J. M. Scovel, Hiram Matthews, Alderman Butler, and Mr. Fitzgerald. The different townships of the county were represented, and the organization evidently means "business," and will make honest and earnest warfare against the rings that run New Jersey and rule her people with a rod of iron.

A DISHONEST BOARDER.—Last evening, Charles Koontz arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Arch street, above Sixth, and was assigned a room on an upper floor. Later in the night, Charles was found secreted in the room of a fellow-boarder, and on being escorted to the office he was searched, and a newly-made skeleton key was found on his person. He was then handed into the custody of a policeman, who locked him up in the Fourth District Station. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.—Hugh Duffy, aged fifteen years, and William Williams, aged nine years, were captured yesterday afternoon by Policeman Crook, while engaged in pulling boxes of spool silk from the windows at Horstmann's factory at Fifth and Cherry streets. The youngsters, when arrested, had already one box in their possession. They were taken before Alderman Toland, who held them for a further hearing.

BALL AT THE SEA VIEW EXCURSION HOUSE.—To-night the grand dress ball of the season is to be given at the Sea View Excursion House, Atlantic City. For the accommodation of those contemplating a visit to Atlantic City to-day and remaining over until Monday, the railroad company have agreed to sell tickets, including the price of admission to the ball [illegible] on the seashore for $5.

A COUNTRYMAN UTILIZED.—Samuel Price, a countryman from Bucks county, yesterday became enamored of a young damsel in the vicinity of New Market and Noble streets, and accompanied her to a house on Crooked Place, where he was relieved of $17. He entered complaint before a magistrate, who has issued a warrant for the arrest of the female.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Frightful Disaster to a Railway Train Nine Miles North of Harrisburg—Two Men Killed—Three Cars Crushed—Judicial Complications in Chicago—A Cunning Criminal in Boston.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Terrible Railroad Accident North of the City—An Express Train Strikes a Mass of Rock that had Fallen on the Track—Locomotive and Three Cars Demolished—Two Men Killed and Numbers Injured.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 14.—A terrible accident occurred to the Buffalo and Erie train which left this city at 3·15 this morning. When the train had reached a point about nine miles north of here, it struck some large rocks which had fallen upon the track from an overhanging embankment, and the engine, together with baggage, express cars, and one passenger car, were thrown from the track. The train being under great headway at the time, the force of the concussion was terrible. The engineer and fireman, whose names are not yet ascertained, were instantly killed, and several other attaches of the train severely injured.

The locomotive and baggage and express cars were crushed into a complete mass of ruins. A portion of the *debris* remained on the carriage road adjoining the track, and the remainder went into the canal below. The passenger car was thrown on to a wall, on the other side of which was a declivity of twenty feet. Providentially the car did not go over, and was only saved by a torn-up rail which had been thrown over the wall, one end being driven into the ground, whilst the other supported and saved the tottering car, which was full of passengers.

The escape is one of the most miraculous on record. Had the car gone over the wall, the loss of life would have been fearful to contemplate. None would have escaped injury. While the car was in this perilous position the passengers all got out safely, not one being injured. The loss to the Northern Central Road by destruction of rolling stock is estimated at $15,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire in Canton.

CANTON, St. Lawrence County, August 14.—This morning a fire was discovered in the basement of T. Caldwell's store, in Union block, which resulted in the total destruction of all the buildings below the Post Office. The property destroyed is as follows:—*Plaindealer* office, loss, $5000, insured for $3500; T. Caldwell & Co., loss, $10,000, insured for $5000; A. J. Gage, building and stock, loss, $16,000, insured for $10,000; R. B. Benton, loss on Union block, $12,000, insured for $7000; H. Sackrider & Co., loss, $7000, fully insured; M. W. Lawrence, loss, $500, no insurance; A. T. Weaver, loss, $1000, insured for $500; J. H. Hoyle, loss, $1500, partially insured; Cooke & Tanner, loss, $3000, fully insured; E. C. Smith, loss, $2000, insured for $1000; Henry Smith, loss, $12,000, no insurance; W. Barker, loss, $2000, insured for $1000; Lawrence & Irwin, loss, $1800, insured for $1000. There was no wind, and through the exertions of citizens the Hodgkin House was saved.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Cotton firm; 400 bales sold at 33½c. Flour active, and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 17,000 bbls. State at $6@7·60; Ohio at $7@7·75; Western $6@7·85; Southern at 7@11·75; and California at $7@9·50. Wheat active, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 56,000 bush. No. 1 at $1·75; No. 2 at $1·57@$1·65; and red Western, $1·72@1·75. Corn heavy; sales of 28,000 bush. mixed Western at $1·14@1·17. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard quiet; steam, 20@20½c. Whisky quiet at $1·13½.

FROM THE WEST.

Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The train of last evening on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad ran off the track near St. Paul. Patrick O'Conner, fireman, was killed, and L. Page, engineer, seriously injured. Charles Weed, Jr., baggage-master, was injured slightly.

Judicial Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The United States, represented by Joseph Glover, United States District Attorney, last evening filed a bill seeking to declare unconstitutional and void the act of the last Legislature of Illinois donating the lake front to certain railroad companies for depots. The bill proceeds on two grounds, viz.: that the grant is in derogation of the rights of the United States as owner in fee and trust for public uses, and also an interference with the navigation, which by the Constitution of the United States is subject to the sole jurisdiction of Congress.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Sharp Criminal.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—While waiting for his sentence this forenoon, Henry D. Young, committed for issuing a forged order on the Mount Vernon National Bank, slipped the crowd of prisoners and made his escape from the Court House.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Cotton very firm at 33½c. Flour quiet, with small business; Howard street superfine, $6·25@6·75; do. extra, $7@8; do. family, $8·25@9; City Mills superfine, $6·25@7; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@10·50; Western superfine, $6·25@6·50; do. extra, $7@7·75; do. family, $8@8·50. Wheat firm; red, $1·66@1·70. Corn—white, $1·10; yellow, $1·14. Oats, 58@60c. Rye, $1·15. Mess Pork firm at $34@34·25. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 19½@19¾c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard very firm at 20½@21c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1·15.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 337, being a decrease of 18 from last week, and a decrease of 9 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 140 were adults; 210 minors; 286 were born in the United States; 52 were foreign; 12 were unknown; 18 were people of color; and 13 from the country. Of the number, 7 died of congestion of the brain; 6 of inflammation of the lungs; 32 of marasmus; 10 of old age; and 55 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	17	Fifteenth	21
Second	20	Sixteenth	13
Third	10	Seventeenth	10
Fourth	16	Eighteenth	17
Fifth	12	Nineteenth	23
Sixth	4	Twentieth	23
Seventh	21	Twenty-first	5
Eighth	7	Twenty-second	12
Ninth	8	Twenty-third	12
Tenth	6	Twenty-fourth	5
Eleventh	10	Twenth-fifth	10
Twelfth	7	Twenth-sixth	21
Thirteenth	2	Twenty-seventh	14
Fourteenth	7	Twenty-eighth	4

WATER! WATER!!—The request made by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, published some few days since, that our citizens should refrain from any unnecessary use or waste of water, was neither hastily nor idly made. Owing to the long and excessive drought, the Schuylkill river, from which the city is supplied, has fallen so low as hardly to yield any water to the forebay above the dam. The wheels, as a consequence, have been unable to keep up the usual quantity in the basins or reservoirs, which are now nearly empty. A suggestion has been made, and not at all void of reason, that if our steam fire engines were to go to the Schuylkill this evening, and pump water into the reservoirs from the river, the present scarcity of that element upon which the city so much depends could in a great degree be alleviated. Will they act upon the idea?

—The Emperor of China is to be married this year. He is fourteen years old, and has been engaged this good while.

OUR NAVY.

Tortures Inflicted Upon Seamen on Board the U. S. Steamer Pawnee—Boys Weighed Down with Irons—Sailors Robbed of Money—The Court-Martial.

The N. Y. *Herald* this morning gives the following account of cruelties inflicted on our seamen, which will astonish those who have believed that mercy and kindness are distinguishing features in our Naval Department:—

The last cruise of the United States sloop-of-war Pawnee terminated with her arrival at Portsmouth, and on the 21st of July she went out of commission. About a month before her arrival, while on the voyage from Rio Janeiro, Acting Assistant-Surgeon Henry C. Eckstein was robbed of money and jewelry amounting in value, it is said, to about $700, which was taken from his stateroom while he was asleep. It has become tolerably clear, since the arrival of the Pawnee, that a colored man named Robert Shorter was the party guilty of the theft, a portion of the stolen jewelry having been found upon his person, and he is now in the Portsmouth jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court on a charge of larceny upon the high seas; but no one suspected Shorter during the voyage.

Roderick W. Turner and John A. Simmons, two of the wardroom boys of the Pawnee, both colored, were suspected of the theft, and with the view to extort from them a confession of guilt, they were both confined in double irons. For thirty-eight hours consecutively they lay upon the deck upon their breasts and faces, their ankles ironed together with one pair of irons, their wrists ironed together with another pair, their feet bent behind them, and both pairs of irons being tied together behind their backs. A more painful position cannot easily be conceived. At the end of these forty-eight hours they were raised from the deck, put to stand up back to back with their ankle irons still upon them, the arms of each being bent backwards around the body of his comrade in torture. At each meal bread and water were allowed them, with ten minutes suspension of punishment to enable them to eat it. No other suspension of torture was allowed, not even when the calls of nature had to be answered. Consequently the fore peak where they were confined became insufferably filthy and the whole crew were made, in a measure, partakers in the punishment. A most docile and submissive set of men they must have been or they would have risen in mutiny on so extreme a provocation. For four days these men were kept ironed hand and foot and bound together back to back. The intense heat of the place increased their sufferings, and sleep became almost impossible. Simmons testified before the United States Commissioner on the occasion of the examination of Shorter, that both and he and Turner offered all their wages for the entire cruise to the master-at-arms if he would suspend their punishment for a single hour. But no suspension was allowed, and day and night the cries of the tortured ones rung in the ears of the crew, calling for release or death.

Suffering without sleep induces dementia. On the sixth day of his punishment Simmons became wild and insane, and the sufferers were parted. Simmons was still kept in irons. Turner was not only kept in irons, but his wrists were ironed behind him and tied or triced up to one of the beams above his head. In this condition for many hours he remained, tied up so closely that his toes barely touched the ship's deck, his body hanging chiefly by his wrists, till his brain became giddy, and he made a confession, which is believed to have been false, that he had stolen the gold and jewelry and had given them to a white sailor named Patrick O'Brien. When his reason returned to him Turner retracted the confession which his tortures had wrung from him; but notwithstanding this retraction, and notwithstanding O'Brien denied all knowledge of the larceny, and none of the stolen things could be found on him, O'Brien was seized, confined in double irons, in the same manner as the others, and tied up by the wrists so tightly that most of his weight hung upon his wrists. For three days and nights he was kept thus, when the irons had cut into the flesh, and his wrists, swollen to twice their ordinary size, presented a frightfully ulcerated and gangrenous appearance. When the vessel reached Portsmouth the condition of O'Brien's wrists was such that at first amputation of both hands was felt to be necessary to save his life. But under the skilful manipulation of Surgeon Gorgas, at the Naval Hospital, the inflammation was assuaged, and the hands were saved.

The captain of the Pawnee (Clitz) denied all knowledge of these punishments beyond the confinement of the men in double irons. The counsel for the executive officer, Lieutenant Commander H. B. Seeley, intimate that he knew nothing of these tortures, but that the master-at-arms, a petty officer, inflicted them without authority. Thus the spectacle is presented of cruel and unlawful punishments inflicted on board of a public vessel of the navy, during a period of about thirteen days in all, with both the commanding and executive officers affecting to have known nothing about it.

Not a word of information touching these unauthorized punishments reached the Navy Department through the ordinary official channels. But Charles Cowley, a Boston lawyer, formerly Naval Judge Advocate, took the affidavit of Turner and Simmons, who employed him as their counsel, and forwarded it to Secretary Robeson, with a request for a court-martial. About the same time Henry P. Rolfe, United States District Attorney for New Hampshire, sent a letter to Secretary Robeson touching the torture of O'Brien. Both of these documents were referred to a Court of Inquiry, which was convened at Portsmouth, consisting of Captain Guest, Commanders McCawley and Wills, and Commander Temple, Judge Advocate. Mr. Cowley and Mr. Rolfe appeared before this Court in behalf of the complainants.

The proceedings of this court have been conducted with the secrecy common with such tribunals. But the facts above recited were incidentally elicited in the examination of Shorter; and the same facts, in greater detail, must have been brought out before the Court of Inquiry. That court has completed its labors, and will, without doubt, be followed by a Naval General Court Martial, before which all who were concerned in the infliction of these tortures will be brought for trial.

CUBA.

An Inside Chapter of Cuban Affairs—Some Interesting Developments.

Senor J. M. Lemus, Minister Plenipotentiary from Cuba to the United States, has commissioned Senor Jose Manuel Macias as an agent of the Cuban Government to treat with any authorities of Spain referring to the independence of Cuba, or to negotiate with private parties in Europe for supplies of war. Senor Macias left this city for Europe last Saturday. He will meet General Prim in Paris, or at some city in France, immediately on his arrival there, and if General Prim keeps his pledge to the Cubans, as given a year ago last June, the Cubans will soon be in possession of their *patria*, and the alleged main object of General Sickles' mission will have been settled as per private and honorable compact made between the revolutionists of Spain and the rebels in Cuba.

That Prim, Serrano, Topete, Ucdeate, Modet, Castillar, Hernandez and others, who were ready fourteen months since to receive Cuban gold and make fair promises to Cubans in return, have not fulfilled their contract is most true, and to make them fulfil it is the object of the prearranged meeting in France of Macias for Cuba and Prim for the original revolutionary junta of Spain.

It appears that $1,500,000 in gold was furnished Spanish revolutionists by Cuban patriots to assist the inaugural of the revolution in Spain, by which Bourbonism went down and the present revolutionary rulers gained their probably short-lived control of uncontrollable Spain. The only two officers in the Spanish army in Cuba who were made cognizant of the arrangement between the revolutionists of Cuba and Spain were Udeate and Modet, then colonels commanding regiments of Spanish regulars on the island.

The Spanish revolutionists promised the Cubans that in return for their funds and moral aid they would give them autonomy, at least, if successful; and if failure became imminent, a portion of the Spanish army would sail for Cuba and assist an effort to be made to free the island. A correspondence was carried on between the Cubans and their Spanish allies, which extended to include some American politicians who were to assist in liberating Cuba provided Spain failed to dethrone Isabella. When Spain did succeed home ambitions appeared to cause Prim and others to neglect their promise to the Cubans, who then determined upon finishing the effort to become free or perish in the attempt. Senor Lemus, it appears, has been pressing Prim and others to a fulfilment of their promises, and that is what has brought about the meeting soon to occur between General Prim and J. M. Macias.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Rumor About Captain-General De Rodas and the Peruvian Monitors.

A rumor, said to emanate from the Cuban Junta of New York, is current that on the receipt of information relative to the seizure of Spanish gunboats building in the United States, Captain-General De Rodas ordered the Spanish iron-clad frigate Victoria to follow the Peruvian monitors, and either capture or destroy them. The report also states that the Victoria immediately left for sea. This seems decidedly absurd. Advices from St. Thomas, dated July 15, stated that at last accounts the Peruvian monitors had arrived at Cayenne and left there for Para, and the probability is that they have by this time arrived at and departed from Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The idea of sending in pursuit of them would be Quixotic. They would doubtless have turned the Cape before the Victoria could reach Rio. We hardly believe Captain-General de Rodas so stupid as to send after them, and they at least twenty days' sail ahead of the Victoria, which war vessel, if she used steam alone, would be compelled to make numerous stoppages to coal, and if she depended upon her sails could not make eight knots an hour.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Cutting Down Wages in the Revenue Department—Important Railroad Litigation—Naval Orders.

EUROPE.

Death of the French Minister of War—The Austrian Forces to Remain Undiminished—More Carlists.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Marshal Niel, Minister of War, is dead.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—The *Presse*, Government organ, says that business relations between the Turkish and Lombardy Railway Companies have been entirely broken off.

Baron Von Beust, in a speech in the Reichsrath yesterday, defended the budget, and said the maintenance of peace would be easier if the defensive forces of Austria are not diminished.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Several additional bands of Carlists have appeared in different parts of the country, but it is believed they are by no means formidable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—The insurrection which recently broke out in the Kirghiz country has been entirely suppressed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Case Before Judge Swayne.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The cause of Cowdry vs. The Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad Company will be heard by Judge Swayne here on Monday. This case involves the ownership of the road between Galveston and Austin, now the most valuable road in Texas, receiving $6000 to $10,000 per mile annually, and being the trunk road to the coast. The suit is brought to foreclose mortgages on the road of over $800,000, and is resisted by the parties who have purchased under execution. A decree for the sale of the road was made by Judge Watrous, of Texas, last year, and the questions now arising before Judge Swayne relate to the settlement of the accounts and the liability of the rolling stock and station buildings to the mortgagees. The counsel for the bondholders is W. G. Hale; for the defendant, W. P. Hill, W. P. Ballinger, P. C. Tucker, and Hon. Jere Black; for the receiver, F. A. Bangs.

Recommissioned.

Alexander Fulton was to-day recommissioned as Supervisor of Internal Revenue without regard to territory.

Pay Reduced.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has reduced the pay of assistant assessors in North Carolina and Tennessee from $5·50 to $5 per day, in the Gulf States from $6·50 to $6, and in the States and Territories on the Pacific coast from $8 to $7 per day.

Naval Orders.

Assistant Surgeon Erasmus C. Dunning is detached from the Dictator and ordered to the Severn; Assistant Surgeon James M. Scott from the Juniata, and ordered to the Dictator. The order assigning Assistant Surgeon Abel F. Price to the Severn is revoked, and he is ordered to the Juniata.

FROM THE WEST.

Steamboat Collision.

PORT HURON, Michigan, Aug. 14.—The side-wheel steamer Silver Spray and the propeller Comet collided near the mouth of the St. Clair river last night. The Silver Spray sank in fifteen minutes after the collision. The passengers and crew were brought to Port Huron by the Comet.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The money market continues to work freely at six and seven per cent., and was distinguished to-day by large offerings to Government houses at the lower figure. Seven per cent. continues to be the ruling rate with the banks and stock houses, with an abundant supply of currency, rather in excess of the demand. Shipments to the Southwest continue on a moderate scale; but with returns from other quarters, and the extraordinary Treasury disbursements promised on bond purchases, but little apprehension is felt of any greater stringency, at all events for the balance of this month. What the future condition of the money market may be when Secretary Boutwell has completed his operations, as announced, is exciting considerable attention, and as it will greatly depend upon his course some anxiety is felt to learn his intentions or proposed dealings for September and the succeeding months. It is very generally felt that in a matter like this, where all classes of business men are so directly interested, and where the publication could not possibly result to the injury of the Government, that the extreme reticence of Mr. Boutwell in regard to his policy is uncalled for and unfair to the public. The complaint is made that the Secretary seems to regard the public as one party and the Government as another, between whom there is no reciprocity, and that he, as the agent of the Government, is charged with the duty of guarding its financial policy in secrecy and enveloping its operations in mystery, lest it be overreached by the rival public. This is certainly a mistake. The Government and people are one touching all questions relating to the financial condition of the country. Their interests are identical and should be dealt with in harmony. On questions of national policy looking to great changes in financial administration they may hold different views, but in regard to the simple working of the department, the balancing and adjusting of monetary disturbances, when the Treasury commits itself to interference with the course of exchanges, the Government and the business men of the country have but the same interest, being both equally desirous of maintaining a healthful condition of the money market. As the best experience and ripest judgment of our merchants and financiers are always at the command of any administration, to aid it in the solution of whatever financial problem may call for the advice of practical men, and all the knowledge they possess of value in such connection freely at its disposal, this childish effort at mystification on the part of Secretary Boutwell, which serves no good purpose, and distracts men of enterprise, introducing an additional element of uncertainty into their calculations worse than all the other chances they have to prepare for, is not only outside the spirit of our institutions, but both ungenerous and unjust, perplexing most those who are most entitled to the very opposite consideration. It is not even charged that Mr. Boutwell intends to be thus offensive, and, with the same indulgence that other errors of his have been received, it is readily explained as a consequence of his inexperience. Without any previous training in financial matters of a practical nature, it is felt that he quite possibly does not comprehend the perplexity that may arise from a want of knowledge in regard to his future action, and allows himself the opportunity of changing his mind regarding that action, if it has even been made up, by not giving it publicity. Such an excuse has served during the dull season; but with the opening of the fall and the unmotion of the grain and cotton movements, producing grave changes in the monetary situation, something more is wanted than a disposition on the part of the Secretary to act as occasion may in his judgment require, or an assurance that he will be guided by circumstances and operate only for the best interests of the Government, without prejudice to any class or individual. Preparations have now to be made to meet the possible chances of the money market during the coming fall and winter, and it is important to know what Mr. Boutwell intends doing during that period. Has he made up his mind, and will he speak it? Commercial paper continues dull, and only first-class acceptances are current at high rates, nine and ten per cent.

"Gold opened with a firm feeling this morning, the decline of yesterday inducing large purchases by importers, who have been waiting for a favorable opportunity to buy. The first sales were made at 134⅛, but the price quickly advanced to ¾. From this point there was a steady decline on speculative sales to 134⅛, which figure was reached at shortly after two o'clock. From this point it reacted, and on purchases to cover advanced to 134⅝, closing in the room at 134⅜. Subsequently sales were made at 134⅝, 134⅞, and 134¾, the market leaving off at the last figure. In the loan market cash gold was at interest in demand, the rates ranging from 6 to 1 per cent. for carrying to flat for borrowing."

Foreign Times.

—Quails abound in France.

—Earthquakes trouble Algeria.

—The Isle of Man has a Legislature of its own.

—In Ulster there are 966,000 Catholics and 895,000 Protestants.

—North Wales produces 350,000 tons of slate a year, valued at £865,000

—The Viceroy is to recruit a foreign legion to guard the Isthmus of Suez.

—An English lord has paid back £100,000 land damages to a railroad company.

—Engineers say that the Channel tunnel is practicable, but will cost £10,000,000.

—The bridge of boats across the Golden Horn is likely to be replaced by an iron one.

—A jackal has been captured at Ayr, Scotland. Nobody has any idea how it came there.

—At South Kensington, after next year, international exhibitions of the Fine and Industrial Arts and Scientific Inventions will be held annually.

—Upon a restaurant at Amsterdam, near the great exhibition, is this card:—"Customers are not robbed here as at Paris during the exhibition of 1867."

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

FROM NEW YORK.

The Situation at the Marshal's Office—Pratt and McCunn.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The situation at the Marshal's office here remains unchanged. Marshal Bell left Staten Island for his office on Saturday morning in a Government tug, having a guard on board, but on landing he walked to his office unattended. A guard remains permanently stationed in the room connecting with his office.

The Marshal says that if he has a right to detain Pratt he also has a right to resist an attempt to arrest himself. He does not believe that Mr. Justice McCunn intends to employ force to either arrest him or release Pratt, but it being possible that he might do so, he has placed Pratt